

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, October 6, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

HEALTH CARE REFORM

Hoosiers talk to me as much about health care as any other issue. They understand reforming our health care system will affect their lives. The health care reform package recently outlined by President Clinton would entail sweeping changes for medical care in this country, and it would be the largest government social undertaking since the passage of Social Security. The President repeatedly has emphasized his belief in the importance of reforming the health care system. The fate of Clinton's proposal will define his presidency.

The American public agrees the current health care system needs to be reformed. Medical costs are rising two to three times faster than inflation, prescription drugs are unaffordable for many people, numerous Americans are not receiving necessary preventive care, over 37 million Americans lack health insurance, and millions more fear losing their health care coverage. With the strong support for comprehensive health care reform, prospects for serious reform are bright.

PRESIDENT'S PRINCIPLES

The President's recent speech to Congress sets the agenda for health care reform. It may be the most significant speech of his presidency. He outlined six principles which should guide consideration of health care reform. One, security: a standard package of comprehensive medical care should be available to all Americans. Two, simplicity: the health care system must be simpler for patients and those who deliver care. Three, savings: money should be saved by reducing paperwork and bureaucracy, and cutting down on fraud and waste within the health care system. Four, choice: Americans should be able to choose their own health care plan, their own doctor, and their own hospital. Five, quality: the high quality of the American health care system must be preserved, even enhanced. Six, responsibility: individuals and enterprises must be a part of the solution, and, for example, take responsibility for actions which drive up the cost of health care, from violence to poor eating habits.

Congress has begun a series of extensive hearings concerning the President's and other health care reform proposals. Many questions about Clinton's health care proposal remain unanswered; and several parts of it are the subject of sharp debate. Even so, broad areas of consensus about health care reform have emerged, and Congress likely will vote on a major reform package sometime next year.

AREAS OF CONSENSUS

The areas of consensus are several: First, Americans believe the health care system is

in a crisis and needs reform. Second, everyone should be allowed to use the doctor or hospital of their choice. Third, reform eventually should result in universal coverage for all Americans. Fourth, insurance companies should not be allowed to deny coverage to people with health problems, so everyone can get and keep insurance. Fifth, malpractice laws should be overhauled to reduce insurance costs and limit defensive medicine. Sixth, health care plans should require electronic billing and the creation of a single claims form to streamline bureaucracy and reduce paperwork. Finally, businesses and individuals should be encouraged to form pools of health alliances to increase their market clout when purchasing medical insurance.

QUESTIONS

But, of course, any proposal of this scope and complexity raises many questions, among them:

Can costs be contained?

The proposal rests on assumed savings from cost control. They key question is whether these assumptions are accurate or improbable. The principal mechanism for achieving cost control in the President's proposal is to control future increases in insurance premiums if the health care industry cannot limit medical inflation to roughly the same rate as inflation overall. Some argue that previous government price controls have not worked, and such price restrictions could force providers to skimp on care to meet price reductions. Others, however, believe government controls are the only way to curb rapidly rising medical costs.

How much choice will Americans have?

While everyone agrees Americans should be able to choose their own medical provider, some proposals would encourage individuals to join a specific coverage plan, which requires patients to use doctors and hospitals affiliated with the plan, or pay higher "fees for service" to see the provider they prefer.

Will health alliances work?

Alliances, in which large pools of consumers use their purchasing power in the market to buy less expensive medical care, may reduce health care costs initially. There is no consensus, however, that future increases in medical costs would not soon return to rates two or three times higher than overall inflation. This concept of alliances is untested on a national level.

How should everyone be covered?

The Clinton proposal would mandate employers to provide a portion of their employees' health insurance. Other proposals would mandate that individuals purchase coverage, providing tax rebates or special savings accounts to help them buy health care on their own.

Can we afford expanded care?

President Clinton argues the efficiencies of his proposal would provide enough savings to pay for universal coverage and new kinds of benefits such as prescription drug coverage or long-term care for older persons. Others doubt sufficient savings can be wrung from the current health care system to provide such extensive coverage, and a broad tax increase or some limitations on medical coverage would be necessary.

Will it be simpler?

President Clinton would reduce paperwork and consumer confusion by requiring a single claims form and providing an identical medical benefits package for all Americans. Others believe the President's proposal will create an additional level of government bureaucracy which attempts to regulate health care.

CONCLUSION

President Clinton's broad principles for the health care system are on the right track. He has proposed a solid, daring package to comprehensively overhaul the health care system. His proposal is the starting point for debate on reform, but it is, and should be, negotiable. Anyone who wants to criticize the President's proposal is going to have to come up with serious alternatives. Congress now faces the difficult challenge of writing a package that enjoys widespread support among the American public. It will be a long, arduous and exciting task. Its chances for success may be greater if the proposal is introduced more gradually. I look forward to talking with Hoosiers about health care reform, and hearing their suggestions for ways to improve the final proposal.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ANTHONY SCARDINO, JR.

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Anthony Scardino, Jr. as the Italian American Social Club honors him at their 12th annual Columbus Day Ball for being chosen as the grand marshal for their Columbus Day parade on October 10, 1993.

For many in New Jersey, the name Tony Scardino has come to be synonymous with a tradition of community service, dedication, and love of the Hackensack Meadowlands Commission. Anthony Scardino's appointment as executive director of the HMDC in 1981, has only enhanced his service to the State of New Jersey.

Long a contributing and vital member of our State, Tony is a member of the board of directors of the Meadowlands Chamber of Commerce; first vice chairman of the Hackensack Medical Center board of governors; chairman of Felician College council of regents; vice president of the Bergen County 200 club; and chairman of the HMC Foundation finance committee. He also served as a trustee on the Lyndhurst Board of Education; mayor of the township of Lyndhurst; and as a member of the N.J. Senate representing the 36th District. Tony has received the Humanitarian Award by Panorama Italo-USA; has been named Man of

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the Year by the Hackensack chapter of UNICO; and as Most Outstanding Public Official by the Meadowlands Regional Chamber of Commerce for his dedication and service to the community. As executive director of the HMDC, Tony has initiated many economic development, solid waste management and environmental protection programs to fulfill the plans of framers of the State of New Jersey's Hackensack Meadowlands Development Reclamation Development Act.

Tony and his wife, Madelyn, have five children; Michael, Anthony, Anny, David and Daniel and two grandchildren; Michael and David. He and his family are parishioners of St. Michael's R.C. Church in Lyndhurst.

He is truly one of the special few who make a difference in society. Tony is a man of the utmost integrity who sincerely cares about his neighbors, his community, and his country. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Anthony Scardino, Jr. as a colleague and a friend, as he continues to provide invaluable service to his community and truly makes a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to him on this most special occasion.

LOURDES COLLEGE CELEBRATES ITS 35TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, this month Lourdes College, located in Sylvania, OH, will celebrate its 35th anniversary. Through its remarkable history, Lourdes College has made its mark on our community by providing a strong liberal arts education to hundreds of northwest Ohioans.

Beginning in 1943 as an extension campus of the College of St. Theresa based in Winona, MN, Lourdes College was founded in 1958. Originally established to educate sisters of the Franciscan community, Lourdes College opened its doors to lay women in 1969 and lay men in 1975. It offers bachelor degrees in 10 areas of study, associate degrees in 14 areas, and certificate programs in 5 areas. Lourdes College has made the dream of a higher education a reality for thousands of citizens in our community.

On behalf of all the men and women who have enjoyed the pursuit of learning at this fine institution, I congratulate the administration and faculty at Lourdes College and wish them many more years of successful service to northwest Ohio.

MODERNIZING OUR FOREST FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITIES

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of an urgent need to modernize our Nation's ability to fight forest fires.

Since the early seventies, the U.S. Forest Service has had at its disposal an invaluable tool to fight forest fires that have threatened to burn out of control. In most cases, private contractors are used effectively by the U.S. Government in this role. Quite often, however, these situations become uncontrollable blazes that threaten to destroy our natural resources, private and public property and, most distressingly, human and animal life. In these cases, it is necessary to call in the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System [MAFFS].

MAFFS units are owned by the Forest Service and operated by the Air National Guard in what has proven to be a sound partnership. These units are loaded on C-130 air transports to deliver large amounts of aerial retardant in a timely and accurate fashion. These units have been so effective that they also have been made available to the States and have been used extensively in California, for instance.

The extended service of the MAFFS has taken a toll. Long years of use have increased the work involved to maintain the units and unanticipated breakdowns have become a serious problem, compromising the mission. In addition, the units no longer meet the Forest Service's own standards for commercial air tankers used to fight forest fires.

I am introducing legislation today to direct the Forest Service to replace these units with modern equivalents. Mr. Speaker, we must take this action now to maintain and improve our capacity to fight the most dangerous forest fires.

The Forest Service agrees with the need to make this change. My legislation includes a provision to pay for the modernization by selling off the archaic helium reserve that is currently managed by the Bureau of Mines. From these savings, approximately \$15 million will be used to buy the new units. The balance of the savings will be used to reduce the national debt.

This increased firefighting capability would be a prudent investment which would save hundreds of millions of dollars because of private and public property that is rescued from destruction.

As we move into this year's fire season, we have already had to ask brave men and women to put their lives in danger. And, there is every indication that this will be a record year for forest fires because of the dramatic increase in undergrowth associated with increased rainfall. We owe it to our firefighters, and the general public, to protect them with modern, reliable equipment before it is too late.

Mr. Speaker, I have attached a copy of my legislation, which I ask be included with my statement at this point.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REPLACEMENT OF MODULAR AIRBORNE FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM.

The Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall acquire, with funds made available under section 2, 12 units to replace the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System. Each unit shall—

(1) be designed for roll-on, roll-off use with C-130 aircraft without modification of the aircraft; and

(2) meet the criteria established by the Interagency Airtanker Board for airtankers used by the Forest Service to fight forest fires.

SEC. 2. SALE OF HELIUM RESERVE TO PAY FOR ACQUISITION OF MODULAR AIRBORNE FIRE FIGHTING SYSTEM.

(a) REPEAL.—The Helium Act (50 U.S.C. 161 et seq.) is repealed.

(b) SALE OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall sell or otherwise dispose of, at the best possible terms available to the United States, all facilities, equipment, and other real or personal property, or rights thereto, held by the United States in connection with activities carried out under the Helium Act, unless such facilities, equipment, or other real or personal property, or rights thereto, are required for other Federal purposes.

(c) SALE OF HELIUM RESERVE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall sell or otherwise dispose of, at the best possible terms available to the United States, all helium reserves held by the United States other than amounts required for the specific immediate needs of the Federal Government. Such sale shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the orderly conduct of commercial helium markets.

(d) USE OF PROCEEDS FROM SALES.—All funds received pursuant to subsections (b) and (c), and all amounts remaining in the helium production fund established under section 6(f) of the Helium Act, shall be considered full repayment of loans made under section 12 of the Helium Act. Such funds shall be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for the acquisition of the units to replace the Modular Airborne Fire Fighting System under section 1. Any funds not used for such acquisition shall be applied solely to the retirement of outstanding United States Government debt, and may not be obligated or expended for any other purpose, notwithstanding any other provision of law that does not specifically reference this section.

WHY I OPPOSE NAFTA

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, while the North American Free-Trade Agreement [NAFTA] will be a disaster for American and Mexican farmers, the environment and the American taxpayer, I want to focus my attention today on what NAFTA will do to American workers.

The working people of America are currently facing the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression. Real wages have declined by 20 percent since 1973; the distribution of wealth is more uneven than at any time since the 1920's, with the richest 1 percent owning more wealth than the bottom 90 percent; and extremely frightening for the future, most of the new employment being created consists of low wage, part time and temporary jobs with minimal benefits. It is my view that the passage of NAFTA will accelerate all of these negative economic trends, and will benefit primarily the ruling elites of the United States, Mexico, and Canada at the expense of the vast majority of the workers of all three countries.

Why is it that virtually every multinational corporation in America supports this agreement, and are putting millions of dollars into a campaign to see it passed? Why is it that the Mexican Government, dominated by 30 super-rich families who own 50 percent of Mexico's wealth and control 60 percent of their gross national product, are putting an unprecedented \$40 million into a pro-NAFTA lobbying effort? The answer is obvious. If NAFTA passes, corporate profits will soar because it will be even easier than now for American companies to flee to Mexico and hire workers there for starvation wages.

The essence of NAFTA is that American workers will be forced to compete against desperate and impoverished Mexican workers who earn a minimum wage of 58 cents an hour, and an average manufacturing wage of \$2.35 an hour. Already, some 2,000 American companies—AT&T, Ford, General Motors, Zenith, Digital, et cetera—have thrown hundreds of thousands of American workers out on the streets as they headed south for starvation labor. Under NAFTA, when all trade barriers are removed and it will be even easier to sell Mexican manufactured products back to the United States, the exodus of American jobs will only accelerate.

Some apologists for NAFTA argue that as more and more American manufacturing goes to Mexico, the standard of living for Mexican workers will rise and our 90 million Mexican neighbors will be in a better position to purchase value added products from the United States—creating good paying jobs here. The theory sounds great. The reality is otherwise.

Despite the creation of 96,000 new jobs in Mexico over the last 12 years by American corporations, the real wages of Mexican workers have declined by 25 percent since 1979, and the gap between Mexican and American workers is far greater today than it was 25 years ago. In the Maquiladora area, a specially designed "free trade zone" for American corporations, average hourly wages are 98 cents an hour, 42 percent lower than in the rest of Mexico. A General Motors subsidiary there pays 61 cents an hour, while a Zenith plant is far more generous—paying almost \$1 per hour. Workers who are employed there by American companies live in wood shacks with dirt floors, without running water, electricity or the most minimal amenities. Women are giving birth to deformed children because of the rampant toxic pollution. These workers, lucky enough to feed their hungry children, are not about to buy "value added" American products.

Defenders of NAFTA, who concede that there will be substantial job loss in America because of the agreement, suggest that the jobs lost will be unskilled, low-wage jobs. This is nonsense. The new factories that are being built in Mexico by American companies are high-technology, state-of-the-art plants, which are producing some of the highest quality products in the world with skilled Mexican workers. Mexico, which exported 1.3 million automotive engines last year, now leads the world in that category. Studies have indicated that Mexican manufacturing workers have now reached 80 percent of the productivity level of American workers—while earning 15 percent of the income. An extremely attractive equation for

thousands of American companies who want to increase their profits.

Wages have declined in Mexico, despite the growth of high-technology jobs, because of the low wage policy established and enforced by the undemocratic and corrupt government of President Carlos Salinas—the leader of the authoritarian PRI Party. The PRI has been in complete control of the Government since 1929, never having lost an election. Workers in Mexico today are not allowed to organize free trade unions, state and federal elections are rigged, the media is heavily controlled by the Government, and dissidents have been jailed and killed. How do you have a free trade agreement with a country that is not free?

NAFTA must be defeated. The goal of American economic policy must be to raise wages in our country, not lower them. American corporations must reinvest in America, and not exploit desperate Third World workers.

TRIBUTE TO ASHLEY DENISE BONE

HON. BILL K. BREWSTER

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Ashley Denise Bone from Broken Bow, OK. Ms. Bone recently won the Veterans of Foreign Wars "Voice of Democracy" scriptwriting contest for Oklahoma. She is a bright, young student from my district, and I share with you her winning script:

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Ashley Bone)

"Teacher, can you help me?" I look across the room to see my slowest student as he pleads for my assistance. Rather than answering him with the same disgusted sigh he is so accustomed to receiving, I smile. This is an opportunity that might never pass my way again. As a teacher, every day is an opportunity, holding endless possibilities for a brighter future for both my students and myself. I must reach out and take hold of these opportunities as they make their way through my classroom, molding them into upstanding American citizens; successful adults who will look back on their early education and say, "I will always remember the time my first-grade teacher said to me . . ." My eyes search a sea of eager faces, resting on Tommy's helpless one, and I kneel beside him. "Come, Tommy," I say. "Let's work it together."

In today's society, some teachers fail to realize that they hold the very future of our Nation in their hands. A single word or action can make an impact on that future. It is my goal to make certain that each of these words and actions positively influence their recipient. In reviewing the early years of his education, Tony Award winning playwright Mark Medoff writes, "It is not the actual teaching of a subject I recall, but surprisingly one thing—a moment, some words hurled forth, a single seminal idea. I forget the name of my first-grade teacher, but one memory will remain forever in my mind: she teaches my left from right. I am left-handed. 'Many first-grade teachers,' she whispers into my six-year-old ear, 'force left-handed children to become right-handed, so they can

be like everybody else.' She isn't going to do that to me. This teacher will always live in my memory for that one remarkable gesture." This thought stays with me, and it has become my goal to make the words I say be words that my students will covet for years to come; words that will guide them through their everyday lives and make them stronger. I want to make a difference in the lives of my students by being someone they can pattern their lives after.

My graduating class has chosen as their motto this saying: "God, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference." As I prepare to be a teacher, this has also become my own daily prayer. I ask God to help me accept the fact that there will be those who will refuse my help, for inner strength to help those who so desperately need me, and for his guidance to understand the difference, so that I might not turn anyone from him. In keeping with my daily prayer, these words by George Bernard Shaw often come to mind: "You see things that are and ask, Why? But I see things that never were and ask, Why not?" As I look out over a nation of children living in poverty, I envision promising young adults rising above their misfortune, determined to make better lives for themselves and their families. I see children who, with proper incentive, can become great leaders of our nation, and I feel it is my duty to give them this incentive. Why, you ask? Why not?

With the constant evolution of a cold and impersonal society, it seems to me that we must have someone to teach our children the values and virtues that have been lost somewhere along the way. That is where I hope to come in. Making a difference in the lives of children, and teaching them to in turn make a difference in the world around them. That will be my voice in America's future.

IN MEMORY OF AN AMERICAN HERO: JAMES H. DOOLITTLE

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the word "hero" has become so devalued in current usage that it is easy to forget what it really means. But recently, at age 96, a man passed from our midst who was a real American hero: retired Gen. James H. Doolittle.

Jimmy Doolittle inspired an entire generation of Americans 4 short months after Pearl Harbor, when he led a squadron of B-25's on a bombing run over Tokyo and five other Japanese cities. This attack by "Doolittle's Raiders," while of minimal strategic significance, sparked American morale during the dark and early days of World War II. It was also a remarkable feat of aviation, since Jimmy Doolittle's raiders had only recently mastered the difficult task of getting a large and fully loaded B-25 into the air from a short takeoff run on the deck of an aircraft carrier.

After this historic raid, virtually all the crew members had to abandon their planes, bailing out over mainland China or the Soviet Far East. Some were drowned or killed, and of the eight who landed in Japanese-held China and were imprisoned, three were executed and a fourth died in prison. Ultimately, Doolittle and

68 others were able to make their way back to U.S. forces, and 38 of these courageous men remain alive to this day.

Prior to his wartime heroism, Jimmy Doolittle established an unmatched series of aviation records in the 1920's and 1930's as an Army pilot and later as an employee of the Shell Oil Co. These included cross-country records set during the 1920's which stood for many, many years.

In recognition of his outstanding service to our country, President Reagan promoted Doolittle to four-star general in 1985, and President Bush subsequently awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1989, calling him "the master of the calculated risk."

Perhaps the most eloquent and straightforward tribute to Jimmy Doolittle was paid to him by his former secretary, Mary Gill Rice, who had a lifetime friendship with him. She said he was a wonderful man, "the kind of person we can't afford to lose in this country."

His loss is indeed a great one for our Nation, and Jimmy Doolittle's extraordinary courage and leadership will not be forgotten. All Americans' thoughts and prayers go out to his entire family as we remember this great American hero.

RECOGNITION OF OCTOBER AS ARTS AND HUMANITIES MONTH

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join President Clinton in designating October as arts and humanities month. The creations of artists and the words of humanists express the visions, hopes, and expectations of our people and of our Nation. It is through them that we express the diversity, values, and culture which embrace this great Nation.

I commend the work and vision of the artists, writers, actors, singers, musicians, sculptors, dancers, and others involved with the arts and humanities in the 13th district of New Jersey. Their work enhances the district and exposes the richness of our cultural and historical heritage while simultaneously addressing social and political issues which are confronting our State and our Nation.

The unique spectrum of activities that comprise the arts and humanities render universal enjoyment. Art provides a medium for the expression of emotions, impressions and beliefs about both our civic and human experiences.

The humanities contribute to our understanding of history and society. Through them we achieve greater comprehension of ourselves, our community, our country, and our world.

Today, as our districts and our Nation become increasingly diverse, the arts and the humanities serve a dual role. They are vehicles for greater understanding of our differences, as well as, a means of recognition of our similarities.

Mr. Speaker, I am confident that my colleagues and the citizens of New Jersey will join in celebrating October as arts and humanities month and in recognizing the importance

of the arts and humanities to promote and enhance our understanding of one another and of our history and culture.

CONGRATULATIONS TO WEST HUDSON HOSPITAL ON ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to West Hudson Hospital of Kearny, NJ as it celebrates its 80th anniversary.

West Hudson Hospital was founded in 1913 as the Stumpf Memorial Hospital, named after the donor of the hospital's site on Bergen Street. In 1923 the name was changed to West Hudson Hospital.

West Hudson has now become a major economic force in the area. With nearly 600 employees the hospital is the second largest employer in the town it serves. West Hudson Hospital is a prototypical New Jersey community hospital, larger than those in the rest of the country, but more limited in its range of services. It has 214 beds, of which 168 are licensed for acute care and 46 for long-term care.

West Hudson is a community hospital with a community mission of care-giving for the towns of West Hudson and their immediate neighbors in southwest Bergen County and is a unique area isolated from the rest of Hudson by the Meadowlands. The hospital is committed to help maintain and improve the health and quality of life of those who live and work in the West Hudson area. Their care is always accessible, clinically effective, cost efficient, reassuringly personal, and available to all regardless of ability to pay for services.

The hospital has continued to steadily grow, new additions were added in 1951, 1960, and 1982. The hospital has recently been allowed to proceed with an important new project—permission was given to build a 330-car parking garage which will make the hospital more readily accessible to visitors and patients.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to the West Hudson Hospital as it celebrates its 80th anniversary. I extend my best wishes to the hospital staff at West Hudson on the occasion of their celebrating an 80th anniversary.

COL. FRANK B. ALLEN, A LEADER AND A PATRIOT

HON. MICHAEL A. "MAC" COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning to honor Col. Frank B. Allen, commander of the U.S. Army garrison at Fort McPherson, GA. I honor Colonel Allen on Oc-

tober 6 which is the occasion of his 55th birthday. Colonel Allen plans to retire this year after 35 years of distinguished service in the U.S. Army, and his leadership will certainly be missed.

Colonel Allen's career is one that has been dedicated to service to his country and leadership to the soldiers under his command. He entered the U.S. Army in 1958 and was assigned to the 1st battle group, 26th Infantry. This was the beginning of an outstanding military career. Allen was commissioned as an officer in 1963. He has a top echelon military education which includes airborne school, Army basic flight school, rotary, wing school, command and general college and the U.S. Army War College. He also holds a bachelor of science from Troy State University, and a master's in business administration from Webster University.

As commander of Fort McPherson, Colonel Allen is also the commanding officer for two additional installations, Fort Gillem, GA and Fort Buchanan, PR. This is a great responsibility. Combined, these 3 installations host 1,700 personnel and budgets that total over \$82 million. Colonel Allen's direction and leadership of these installations has been outstanding. Ever focused on the improvement of his community, Colonel Allen has directed numerous installation improvements such as grounds beautification projects and upgrades in medical facilities. Throughout his tenure he maintained a commitment to improving the quality of life for soldiers under his command.

I first worked with Colonel Allen earlier this year during the Base Closure and Realignment Commission's hearings on Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem. I was impressed by his ability to clearly communicate the mission and importance of these installations to the BRAC commissioners. His defense of Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem stressed the many important events have taken place at those installations. These include the fact that, approximately half of the troops involved in Operations Desert Storm and Desert Shield were deployed from those installations. Also, prompt assistance was directed from these installations to South Carolina after Hurricane Hugo and to Florida after Hurricane Andrew. No doubt, Colonel Allen's strong support for these installations and his explanations of their importance to this Nation has a lot to do with the Base Closure Commission's decision to maintain full operations at Fort McPherson and Fort Gillem.

Colonel Allen's work for Forts McPherson, Gillem, and Buchanan are only a small part of his outstanding career. His awards and decorations include 2 Legions of Merits, 3 Bronze Star Medals, 3 Army Meritorious Service Medals, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal and 13 Air Medals. He was also awarded the Expert Infantryman Badge, is airborne qualified and is a master Army aviator.

I congratulate him on his dedicated service to this country. He will be missed as he retires from service, but his contributions and example of patriotic leadership will not be forgotten.

OCTOBER IS ESCROW MONTH

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues that October is escrow month.

The Ventura County Escrow Association, in conjunction with the California Escrow Association, annually designates October as escrow month to bring about public awareness of the vital role that the Nation's escrow professionals perform.

Members of the Ventura County Escrow Association perform an invaluable service in helping the public buy and sell homes and businesses. Since 1958, the association has been dedicated to the continuing education and elevation of the escrow profession through adherence to its code of ethics.

The California Escrow Association has been dedicated to the same goals since 1924, and now has more than 3,200 members in 32 regional associations around the State.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the professionals of the Ventura County Escrow Association for their outstanding contributions to the people of Ventura County, and in designating October as escrow month.

IN HONOR OF ANTHONY P. MEIER,
RECIPIENT OF THE YMCA'S 1993
RED TRIANGLE AWARD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to recognize Anthony P. Meier, the recipient of the California Mid-Peninsula YMCA's 1993 Red Triangle Award. The Red Triangle Award is presented annually to an individual whose volunteer service to the YMCA has been clearly distinguished by length of time, a minimum of 10 years, devotion, significant participation, and accomplishment. Anthony Meier has been selected to receive this reward because of his unswerving commitment to the YMCA and other community organizations for over a decade.

Mr. Meier joined the YMCA Board of Directors in 1982 and has continued to be actively involved in major YMCA projects such as the El Camino Branch Capital Fund, resource development, leadership development and, most recently, the Palo Alto Branch capital campaign.

After participating on many committees, he served as vice chair of the board of directors from 1984 through 1989. He chaired the resource development committee from 1987 through 1990 and the major gifts division of the annual sustaining campaign in 1984. He has remained a consistent campaigner in YMCA fund raising efforts. Upon retiring from the board of directors, he achieved YMCA senior director status.

Mr. Meier's extraordinary service to the community deserves our recognition. He is a

model citizen whose service to the YMCA and other community organizations is immeasurable. I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Anthony Meier for his inspiring achievements which have strengthened our community and our country.

TRIBUTE TO CUMBERLAND DIAG-
NOSTIC AND TREATMENT CEN-
TER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 50th birthday of the Cumberland Diagnostic and Treatment Center in Brooklyn, NY. Founded in 1953, the facility has provided quality health care services to the Fort Greene community in Brooklyn. In 1983 it became a freestanding neighborhood family care center. And in 1991 the center renewed its emphasis on community-based comprehensive primary and preventive health care services by becoming a diagnostic and treatment center handling a patient load of 121,000 persons annually.

The center has been instrumental in providing essential services to its patients and in making profound inroads regarding the reduction of infant mortality rates. Additionally, holistic and preventive treatment have become standard operating procedure for the center.

Medical technology and policy innovation have been used to provide a range of maternal and child health care services related to nutrition, drug education, breast feeding and pre-natal classes. The facility has developed programs that perform vital services to homeless and chemically dependent women with children.

The array of services provided by Cumberland include HIV treatment, ophthalmology, podiatry, urology, gastroenterology, cardiology, neurology, pediatrics, et cetera. The center also provides quality pharmacy services 6 days a week.

In these critical times when many Americans become alarmed at the prospect of not receiving affordable and quality health care; I am proud to point to an institution that is committed to serving the community of Brooklyn. I am pleased and proud to recognize the 50th birthday of the Cumberland Diagnostic and Treatment Center.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CON-
TRIBUTIONS OF ROSELYN K.
HOBSON

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in recognition of the outstanding volunteer service of Roselyn K. Hobson who is being honored on Saturday, October 9, 1993, by the Mid-Eastern Tennis Association for her years of community service and commitment to advancing adult league and junior tennis.

Rose, a native of Charleston, WV, was born on August 3, 1950. She came to Washington, DC, on July 22, 1972, and began her career at the Federal Bureau of Investigation [FBI]. She has held positions of increasing responsibility at the FBI, and is currently a supervisory security specialist.

Rose purchased her first tennis racquet from Kmart for \$5 and began playing tennis in 1980. She volunteered to help with security at the men's professional tournament in Washington, DC, in 1982. However, her interest in perfecting the game of tennis really started when a friend, Cynthia Davis, invited her to a professional tennis tournament in 1983. She watched the matches that day until midnight, and decided to volunteer as an usher for the Virginia Slims Tournament the next year. In 1984, Rose joined the adult tennis league sponsored by Michelob Light and the U.S. Tennis Association [USTA], which won the Mid-Atlantic Tennis Association [MATA] section championship. Rose and her 3.5 women's team competed in the national championship in Las Vegas, NV. She has received numerous first place trophies for her participation in tennis tournaments throughout the area.

In 1985, Rose assisted with the American Tennis Association's [ATA] Junior Tournament at Haines Point. In 1990, she was the site director for the juniors tournament. From 1986 to 1990 she was the captain of the 4.0 women's team that was sponsored by Volvo and USTA. She has played No. 1 doubles for her team that represented Washington, DC, in the sectional competition from 1989 to 1993.

In 1991, Rose worked with the executive director of the Safe Passages Foundation in planning a fundraiser for the organization in the Washington Metropolitan Area. For the past 8 years, Rose has been the volunteer chairperson for the professional men's, Washington Tennis Classic and women's, Virginia Slims and Women's Challenge tournaments. She is responsible for recruiting and organizing volunteers for these two tournaments.

Today, Rose is one of the most active volunteers in MATA and USTA. She continues to play a leadership role by encouraging youth and adults of all ages to become involved in tennis. She plays league tennis, sits on several local and regional committees, is a league coordinator.

From the middle of May until the beginning of August, Rose can be found at East Potomac Park each Saturday from 7:45 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., and each Sunday from 10 a.m. until 1 p.m. overseeing the activities of the USTA adult league tennis. Due to Rose's patience, persistence, dedication, and her commitment as a coordinator, the Washington area's USTA league has grown substantially and reaches a broad cross sector of the community. In recognition for her skills and her participation in the USTA Program, MATA named Rose Coordinator of the Year for 2 years—1990 and 1992.

Rose is a member of the board of directors of MATA and cochair for the adult and senior council. She is also a member of the USTA National Committee for Adult Leagues and Subcommittee for Mixed Doubles. This committee is responsible for reviewing the rules and regulations, policies, and procedures for

running the adult and senior leagues in the USTA. She holds lifetime membership to the ATA and USTA. Since 1984, she has been a member of the Anacostia Tennis Association and currently serves as vice president. Since 1988, she has served as president of the Women's Competitive Tennis Club [WCTC], the oldest all women's tennis club in the area. In 1991, she was elected president of the Washington Tennis Association, and has served as secretary and vice president of that organization. On numerous occasions, she has served as tournament director for both the WCTC Adult Open and WCTC Junior Open, and director for the Nat Reeder Tournament. She is active on the Mount Vernon Health and Racquet Club policymaking board.

Over the years, Rose has been involved in many civic and community service activities outside of the tennis arena. She taught Sunday school and was in charge of Girls in Action for girls between 8 to 15 years of age. She supervised arts and crafts and taught Bible study classes for girls 2 years of age. From 1978 to 1981, she worked with the Teen Club—a club that worked with youth from 13 to 18 years of age—at the Oakcrest Community Center. The Teen Club participated in a number of civic and cultural activities, including singing Christmas carols at nursing homes, preparing food baskets, and coordinating professional night. During professional night, an accomplished individual came to advise the youth on career opportunities, and a buddy system was instituted between the youth and the professional. Rose also coached the girls' softball team. Rose's volunteer spirit goes even further. She donates one pint of blood every 8 weeks to Children's Hospital and has given eight gallons of blood.

Mr. Speaker, please join me, Rose's two daughters—Melissa, 23 years old, and Alicia, 16 years old, officers of Mid Eastern Tennis Association, tennis friends, and other associates in honoring the outstanding accomplishments and achievements of Rose.

TRIBUTE TO HARRY J. THOMPSON

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Harry J. Thompson, Jr. of Marblehead, OH for his ongoing commitment to the political system and to the people of northwest Ohio.

Harry Thompson is a self-made man whose life story embodies the American spirit. At the age of 17, Harry started working as a laborer for the Republic Steel Corp. in Cleveland. Before his retirement 32 years later, Harry rose to the position of plant manager of a 20,000-employee facility.

Harry's personal success in the business field is eclipsed only by his belief in the political process and his commitment to public service.

Harry Thompson has served in numerous capacities in his local community, including three terms as president of the Peninsula chamber of commerce, 11 years as a member

of the Marblehead village council including 8 years as president pro tempore and 8 years as a member of the Ottawa County board of elections.

Harry Thompson also serves as central committee chairman of the Ottawa County Republican Party and as the fifth district committeeman on the Ohio Republican State Central Committee.

Mr. Speaker, we have often heard that America works because of the unselfish contributions of her citizens. I know that Ohio is a much better place to live because of the dedication and countless hours of service of Harry J. Thompson, Jr.

I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Harry Thompson's record of personal accomplishments, his enthusiasm for the political process and his on-going and tireless commitment to public service.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MARTINI & ROSSI ASTI SPUMANTE

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Martini & Rossi Asti Spumante as they sponsor National Dessert Day on October 14, 1993.

National Dessert Day has actively recruited the U.S. Pastry Team to create the world's most sinful dessert. The proceeds from this event will benefit the James Beard Foundation, which was established to preserve the art of American cuisine. As October is considered by Martini & Rossi as National Dessert Month what better way to celebrate than to consider October 14—National Dessert Day.

Martini & Rossi has hosted National Dessert Day for the benefit of the James Beard House for 2 years running. As the second annual festivities kick off they will have invited New York City's leading restaurants to participate in preparing desserts, so as all in attendance will be able to feast on the tastes and in the process indulge in the consumption of numerous calories.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Martini & Rossi as they hold their 2d annual National Dessert Day festivities. I am sure Martini & Rossi will continue to provide invaluable service to the dessert consuming community and truly make a difference in society. I extend my best wishes to Martini & Rossi on this most special occasion.

SOMALIA

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, last week this House passed a resolution calling for a presidential report on United States involve-

ment in Somalia, and calling for congressional authorization for troop deployments beyond November 15. I believe this was the right approach last week—and remains the right approach this week.

We are all deeply saddened by the deaths of Americans in Somalia. We are angered by the slow response to their calls for backup. We are disgusted and infuriated by the hostage-taking.

But recognizing all those tremendously important points, let us not forget what is at stake here. American troops and American hostages are at risk; we would not serve them well with a too-hasty withdrawal. It is true the American mission has been obscured. That lack of clarity must be addressed, so that the American people and nations around the world understand precisely what our involvement is.

With so much at stake, we must avoid the pitfalls: magnifying Aided beyond his importance, contributing to the deaths of Somali civilians, appearing to panic.

We are in a crisis that demands our best thinking and planning. Reasoned and deliberate action will serve our troops, our Nation, and our interests best.

KENDAL AT OBERLIN

HON. SHERROD BROWN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to mark the beginning of a new area in Oberlin, OH. On October 6, 1993, Kendal at Oberlin, Ohio's newest continuing care retirement community is celebrating a milestone with the completion of construction.

The Kendal Corp. is a not-for-profit, charitable organization who's mission is to serve older people by meeting their social, physical, and spiritual needs.

Kendal communities seek to enhance the quality of life and independence of residents and to provide high quality health care so that each resident may realize his or her full potential. Recognizing that Kendal communities must be good places to work if they are to be good places to live, the Kendal Corp. is also committed to providing a high quality work experience for employees.

The Kendal Corp. fulfills its charitable purpose in many ways, including financial assistance funds for residents, educational opportunities for employees, and service to the wider community through a variety of outreach programs.

Kendal's Untie the Elderly Program, for example, has made a significant impact nationally in reducing the use of physical restraints in the care of the elderly in nursing facilities.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to join me in recognizing Kendal at Oberlin. As they hold their ribbon cutting on October 6, I commend them for the service they provide to so many older people, and wish them much future success.

EQUAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION ACT OF 1993

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the congressional Hispanic caucus, I rise to announce introduction of the Equal Access to Education Act of 1993.

This important legislation would overhaul Federal elementary and secondary education programs so that they better meet the needs of Latinos, language minorities and all American children. It symbolizes a serious and thoughtful attempt to address the most pressing issue facing the Hispanic community—education.

Last Wednesday, the Hispanic caucus released new Census Bureau figures projecting the Hispanic community to become the Nation's largest minority group in the year 2010. If the projection included Puerto Rico, as I believe it should, Hispanics would become second in number to whites as early as 2005. Over two-thirds of the increase in the Hispanic community would come from natural increase.

Unfortunately, the current educational system in this country is poorly prepared to educate the rapidly growing and very young Hispanic community. Today, over half of all Hispanics over the age of 25 lack a high school degree. No other segment of the population is as poorly served by our current educational system as the Hispanic community.

The implication is staggering. The Hispanic community will be contributing more people to the U.S. population than anyone else, but is left unprepared for the challenges of the next century because of a failing educational system. Educational policy at all levels of government must change. It must change for the good of the Hispanic community and it must change for the good of the Nation.

The Equal Access to Education Act of 1993 is an attempt by the Congressional Hispanic caucus to reform educational policy at the Federal level. It would help to ensure that our schools are helping not hindering, Hispanics and other poor children that need a decent education.

One focus of the bill will be to address the needs of one of the most vulnerable portions of the Hispanic community: those children that do not claim English as their first language. All too often Hispanics and other language minority children are placed in isolated, dead-end educational tracks.

They are not tested. They are not taught properly. And their teachers are rarely bilingual or Hispanic or well-trained. With one exception, they are not permitted to participate in general educational programs, including the Federal Chapter 1 Program.

That one exception is special education. Sadly, because so many schools are so ill-equipped to address the needs of language minority students, bright language minority kids are frequently placed in special education classes with little to learn.

Our bill would help to change all that. Language minority children would become eligible for the Chapter 1 Program which, at \$7 billion,

is the single largest Federal K through 12 educational program. Language minority and all children would be tested with better and fairer assessment tools so that teachers and schools could be held accountable for their progress.

A significant portion of Chapter 1 funds would be reserved to train teachers in the latest and most effective teaching techniques. Teachers with significant numbers of language minority students would be required to receive training on how to teach and understand language minority students.

Last, the bill would refocus the current formula for distributing Chapter 1 funds toward poor urban and rural areas and communities with concentrations of language minority students. While we understand that the formula will be the subject of a very spirited debate during this Congress, the caucus believes it is important to focus scarce Federal resources on those areas with the greatest need.

Besides reforming the Chapter 1 Program, the Equal Access to Education Act of 1993 would overhaul title VII, also known as the Bilingual Education Act. My colleague and Chair of the Hispanic caucus task force on education and employment, Congressman XAVIER BECERRA, will discuss these and other aspects of the bill in a statement to follow. Taken together, our proposals for Chapter 1 and title VII would be the biggest reform of Federal bilingual education policy in 25 years.

Speaking for the other members of the caucus, I must deeply thank Congressman BECERRA for his leadership on this important issue.

I urge all Members of the House to support this important legislation.

RECOGNITION OF 50 YEARS OF MINISTERIAL SERVICE BY DR. ROY JEFFRIES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to salute the ministerial achievements and contributions of Fritz Elihu Roy Jeffries who graduated from the West Indies College in Mandeville, Jamaica. He was ordained to the Advent Clergy in Kingston, Jamaica. Dr. Jeffries migrated to the United States where he pastored at the City Tabernacle for 13 years. He currently serves as the pastor of the Philadelphia Church of Universal Brotherhood. In 1972, he earned his doctoral degree from the College of Divine Metaphysics in Indiana.

Dr. Jeffries believes in and tries to embody the Gospel of Jesus Christ. His urban ministry reflects the depth of his commitment to service and excellence. Many in his ministry have distinguished themselves in education, law, politics, and business. Dr. Jeffries believes that the church should be an extension of the community. Church programs include food supplies provided to the needy, and an AIDS health fair under the sponsorship of Interfair Medical Center. Through the church, the spirits of worshipers are nourished through yearly vacation bible school where breakfast and

lunch are served at no charge. This service is performed by church members who volunteer their vacation time to run it. These are a few of the visionary and practical initiatives that have flowered under the direction of Pastor Jeffries.

I am honored to introduce Dr. Jeffries to my colleagues, and to acknowledge his 50 years of ministerial service.

INTRODUCTION OF HISPANIC CAUCUS' EQUAL ACCESS TO EDUCATION ACT OF 1993

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, 1993 marks the 25th anniversary of the Federal Bilingual Education Act, title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. My predecessor in Congress and the founder of the congressional Hispanic caucus, the Honorable Edward Roybal, together with Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, designed the 1968 Bilingual Education Act to assist the Nation's schools in meeting the educational needs of children who come from non-English-language background homes.

Ed Roybal and Ralph Yarborough hoped that the provision of linguistically intelligible and culturally relevant instruction would help to stem the massive student dropout rate among Hispanic, Native American, and other non-English-language background students. Twenty-five years of experience shows that their hopes were on target.

The bilingual education programs established with title VII support, though too few in number, have helped hundreds of thousands of language-minority students to learn English while they are mastering the academic content taught in school, to graduate from high school, and to complete college. Thanks to title VII, local bilingual education programs have been developed in virtually all world languages plus many that are indigenous to the United States.

The congressional Hispanic caucus bill builds upon the experience of the last 25 years. The caucus bill strengthens the Bilingual Education Act by tying it to the high national voluntary standards envisioned in the administration's goals 2000 proposal. At the same time, the caucus bill expands title VII's scope to support the broad-scale educational reform efforts which are essential to achievement of the national educational goals.

The Congressional Hispanic caucus bill continues title VII as a three-part competitive grant program to develop the capacity or infrastructure of American education to better serve limited-English-proficient students and their families.

Part A provides grants for the development or improvement of local education programs.

Part B strengthens the existing network of research, technical assistance, and bilingual education program support activities.

Part C authorizes training programs for teachers and other educational personnel on how to provide quality education to limited-English-proficient [LEP] students and their families.

I would like to highlight a few of the improvements in bilingual education that the congressional Hispanic caucus bill will bring about.

With respect to local bilingual education programs:

The caucus bill stresses the achievement of high academic standards, and gives preference to instructional programs which are designed to produce students who are fully proficient in English and a second language.

The congressional Hispanic caucus bill emphasizes the development of bilingual education programs for preschool and secondary school students.

The caucus legislation leverages systemic education reform by authorizing whole-school and systemwide bilingual education program grants as well as smaller grants to initiate new programs within schools or to enhance existing bilingual education programs.

The congressional Hispanic caucus bill taps the native language resources available in community-based and tribally sanctioned non-profit organizations to develop preschool bilingual education programs and supplementary programs which augment the instruction provided by local educational agencies.

The caucus legislation consistently focuses on three key elements for successful bilingual education programs: Improvement of instructional programs, curricula, and materials; professional development of all educational personnel; and implementation of family education programs.

The caucus bill requires the coordination of all Federal, State, and local resources available in a school or local educational agency.

The congressional Hispanic caucus legislation continues to provide up to a quarter of all part A grant moneys for special alternative instructional programs which do not provide native language instruction; these programs are particularly helpful for schools which enroll LEP students who have different native languages.

The caucus bill emphasizes the application of technology to the instruction of limited-English-proficient students and their families.

The congressional Hispanic caucus bill strengthens the existing network of support services provided to local schools under part B of the Bilingual Education Act. The caucus bill focuses research on the improvement of instruction, and maintains the current national network of technical assistance providers who provide critical site-specific support to more than 1,000 title VII programs.

The congressional Hispanic caucus bill expands the part C training programs authorized under current law by:

Authorizing new grants for schools of education to reform teacher training programs by incorporating courses on the instruction of LEP students in their core curriculum, and establishing new grants for career ladder programs which enable bilingual education paraprofessionals to become fully certified teachers.

Because of the profound demographic changes which have occurred throughout the Nation during the last 2½ decades, the need for bilingual education is even more critical today than it was when the Federal Bilingual Education Act was signed into law. The con-

gressional Hispanic caucus bill responds to these demographic changes and to the challenge of dramatically improving the educational performance of American children.

TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF THE FAMINE IN UKRAINE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the victims of the 1933 famine in Ukraine. The famine, which killed more than 7 million people 60 years ago, had a powerful impact on the Ukrainian community in my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

To commemorate the tragic event, Saint Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in my district erected the famine monument on their parish grounds. On October 31, 1993, a formal dedication and blessing will be observed at the cathedral. I commend His Grace Archbishop Anthony and the Most Reverend Bishop Robert for their role in bringing attention to this devastating event in Ukraine history.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in commemorating the 60th anniversary of the famine in Ukraine, and in saluting the individuals who have worked so hard to keep the memory of the perished from fading.

IN HONOR OF THE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENTS OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to the memory of Pennsylvania Supreme Court Associate Justice Michael A. Musmanno.

On Monday, October 11, 1993, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, at the direction of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, will place an official State historical marker honoring Justice Musmanno at the Musmanno homestead in Stowe Township. This event has been organized in association with the Pittsburgh Columbus Day Parade and Festival Committee.

As the U.S. Congressman representing the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which includes Stowe Township, I want to take this time to inform the House of the outstanding achievements of Associate Justice Michael A. Musmanno. I also want to extend my greetings to the Musmanno family and commend State Representative Fred Trello and everyone else who has taken part in this effort to honor the accomplishments of Justice Musmanno.

Associate Justice Michael A. Musmanno was a man who dedicated his life to serving his community, his State, his country, and the world. He fought in defense of fellow Americans and the cause of freedom as a captain in the U.S. Army during World War I and

served as an admiral in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Justice Musmanno served two terms in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and was an Associate Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for 18 years. His years on the highest court of the Commonwealth ensured that Associate Justice Musmanno would become known as one of our Nation's most distinguished jurists.

Justice Musmanno worked diligently to promote respect for the law and human rights. At the recommendation of President Harry S. Truman, Justice Musmanno served as a presiding justice at the International War Crimes Tribunal II at Nuremberg, and was also appointed by President Truman to serve as presiding officer of the European War Refugee Commission. Justice Musmanno was also appointed by President John F. Kennedy to represent the United States on the International Tribunal.

Justice Musmanno was proud of this country and he was also proud of his heritage as an Italian-American. He wrote several books on a range of subjects, including a history of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. It should be noted that Justice Musmanno passed away on Columbus Day in 1968 when he was to have been honored by his friends and neighbors by being named grand marshal for Pittsburgh's Columbus Day parade. Justice Musmanno is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fitting tribute to the memory of Justice Musmanno that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania should place an official historical marker at the Musmanno homestead.

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDER DRABIK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am here on behalf of the residents of northwest Ohio to honor the tragic passing of one of our Nation's great heroes, Mr. Alexander Drabik. His remarkable story is one of utmost bravery and sacrifice that preserved the freedoms the citizens of our Nation enjoy today.

On March 10, 1945, during World War II, Sergeant Drabik, at great personal danger to himself and with great heroism, became the first American soldier to cross the Rhine River bridge at Ramagen into hostile German territory. By capturing that bridge and breaking down German defenses beyond it, Sergeant Drabik's surprise maneuver was instrumental in assuring the Allies' victory in Europe. Capture of the bridge at Ramagen essentially shut down the German defenses and many believe this feat was the turning point of the war on the western front. For his bravery, Alexander Drabik was awarded our Nation's second highest medal of valor, the Distinguished Service Cross.

In his community of Toledo, OH, the village of Holland, OH, and our Nation, Alexander Drabik will forever be remembered in history as a magnificent patriot and true hero. We join

in expressing our sympathies to his daughter, Rita Wilson; sister, Carrie Kachel; two grandchildren; and many friends in northwest Ohio and around the Nation. As we remember and celebrate his life, we are reminded that America is the freest Nation on Earth because of individuals like Sgt. Alexander Drabik who risked his life so we might all be free.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MINORITY HEALTH OPPORTUNITY ENHANCEMENT (M-HOPE) ACT OF 1993

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the congressional Hispanic caucus [CHC], I rise to announce the introduction of the "Minority Health Opportunity Enhancement Act of 1993," known as the M-HOPE Act.

The M-HOPE Act improves several programs within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS] to better meet the needs of Hispanics and other language minority communities.

Allow me first to state that this legislation does not attempt to broadly reform the U.S. health care system. It is not intended in any way to compete with the administration's health care reform plan. Instead, the M-HOPE Act compliments the Clinton administration's or any other effort to reform our Nation's health care system by targeting existing DHHS programs.

Let me also clarify that the Hispanic caucus has adopted a set of comprehensive health care reform principles. Based on these principles the caucus has released an initial statement on the administration health care plan. We are continuing to work with the administration to assure that their plan would also embody the principles endorsed by the caucus.

Having said that, I believe the introduction of the M-HOPE Act is historic. It marks the first time the caucus has developed legislation to strengthen and enhance community-based health care capacity, minority health professional education, and research on minority health.

There is a clear need to increase and enhance the health opportunities of Hispanic Americans.

Hispanics have poor health status. Hispanics are twice as likely to be diagnosed as suffering from diabetes as the general population and their incidence of tuberculosis is twice as high. Furthermore, while Hispanics represent 9 percent of the total U.S. population, they account for 16 percent of all AIDS cases.

Hispanics lack access to timely and adequate health care. Hispanics are the group most likely to be uninsured. One-third of Hispanics lack health insurance coverage and Hispanic children are uninsured at twice the rate of other children. Hispanics do not receive proper screening or preventive care since they often lack a regular source of medical care.

In addition, a host of cultural and non-financial factors affect the appropriateness and

availability of health care services for Hispanics. Many inner-city and rural Hispanic communities lack the infrastructure and health care delivery system to meet local demand. Furthermore, there is an insufficient supply and distribution of health care workers in Hispanic communities.

The M-HOPE Act takes a serious look at existing programs at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [DHHS] and reviews their responsiveness to the health needs of Hispanics.

Our findings were deeply troubling.

First, we found that two of the four criteria used in designating medically underserved areas exclude Hispanics. The 65-and-over factor works against Hispanics since we are a young population. Also, the criteria places high emphasis on infant mortality. Yet, although Hispanic communities experience poor health status, this factor fails to consider Hispanic health needs. The M-HOPE Act attempts to remedy this inequity by including factors that more suitably measure health status and medical underservice, such as insurance and morbidity rates.

Second, although Hispanics are grossly underrepresented in the health professions, Hispanic participation is very poor in key programs that focus on increasing minority health professionals. The M-HOPE Act addresses this inequity by encouraging certain programs to more equitably allocate resources and services among all groups served. It also includes an outreach and peer review process to ensure that such efforts are inclusive and target all racial and ethnic groups.

Third, data are critical in setting public health priorities. Yet, basic data on Hispanic health are nonexistent or seriously lacking. The M-HOPE Act strengthens existing initiatives within the National Center for Health Statistics and the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to increase research on ethnic minorities.

Lastly, the bill focuses attention on the lack of linguistically and culturally appropriate services for limited-English-proficient populations. The M-HOPE Act builds on existing efforts by the community and migrant health centers to reduce language and cultural barriers to care. In addition, the bill directs the Secretary of DHHS to issue regulations establishing limited-English proficiency as a barrier to health care access.

Let me be clear. The M-HOPE Act sends a strong message to the Department of Health and Human Services that it must do a better job in serving the health needs of Hispanics and other language minorities. Many DHHS initiatives should be more attentive to integrating the Hispanic community, with greater Hispanic involvement within the administrative offices and at the drafting stages.

Hispanics, however, are poorly represented within the DHHS labor force. Regrettably, only 5 percent of employed at DHHS are Hispanic. Hispanics have little input in shaping DHHS's policy priorities. Of the top level DHHS manager and policy positions, 2.7 percent were Hispanic. According to the latest figures from DHHS, similar dismal staffing patterns exist within all agencies, including the Public Health Service.

It is difficult to comprehend these low levels at a time when Hispanics are a growing pres-

ence in the U.S. population. Hispanics represent 1 out of every 11 persons in the U.S. Including the U.S. citizens who reside in Puerto Rico, Hispanics are projected to be the largest ethnic minority by the year 2005. In just 7 years, Hispanic children will be the largest minority group under the age 18.

Of course, the caucus recognizes that these and other problems in serving Hispanic communities at DHHS did not appear overnight. Secretary Shalala has demonstrated an early interest in listening to our serious concerns about how things have been done in the past. It is my hope that she would embrace our proposal and use it as a blueprint for improving the service of Hispanics by DHHS programs.

Speaking for the other members of the caucus, I must acknowledge the work and commitment of Representatives BILL RICHARDSON and LUIS GUTIERREZ on this important issue.

I urge all the Members of the House to support this important legislation.

IN HONOR OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF B'NAI B'RITH

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents in recognizing the 150th anniversary of B'nai B'rith, a most unique and effective organization emphasizing compassion and dedication to human rights and self-betterment. Founded in 1843, it now exists as an international organization representing and addressing the concerns of Jews the world over. Their activities have taken them to Argentina, the Soviet Union, Ethiopia, Israel, and 51 other nations as they attempt to address issues of concern to Jewish life.

In addressing these concerns, B'nai B'rith has established a most formidable record. It created the first free employment bureau and manual training schools in our country as well as orphanages and homes for the aged. Today, B'nai B'rith administers one of the largest private networks of nonsectarian, affordable-rent apartment housing projects for the elderly. Such programs as the B'nai B'rith Youth Organization have provided young Jewish boys and girls with leadership that not only creates recreational activities, but also establishes strong social commitment. The Hillel chapters that exist on hundreds of college campuses serve as an ongoing force for spiritual support as well as social needs.

As B'nai B'rith celebrates its 150th anniversary, I call upon all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join in recognizing what B'nai B'rith has created and ask in extending our best wishes and support as B'nai B'rith moves toward its 200th anniversary.

HELP PARENTS AVOID "HONOR" SCAMS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow I will be sending the following Dear Colleague to all the Members of the House.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC.

HELP PARENTS AVOID "HONOR" SCAMS

DEAR COLLEAGUE: We are all familiar with some of the various groups which bring high school students to Washington D.C. to learn about the federal government and the law-making process. What many of us do not realize, however, is that some of these groups use slick marketing and organizational arrangements to make a healthy profit off these students and their parents.

For example, the Congressional Youth Leadership Council (CYLC), a non-profit institution, grossed more than \$6.3 million in 1991. In its direct mailings, the CYLC leads parents to believe that their child is one of "fewer than two percent of all secondary school students nationwide [who are] eligible to participate." However, CYLC recruits students by mail through a mailing list vendor, not GPAs. Several newspapers have reported that at least two D-average students and one expelled gang member are among those so "honored."

Senator Metzenbaum examined the CYLC and found a disturbing and dishonorable money-making arrangement. Although the CYLC charges a substantial fee for tuition and expenses, visiting students stay in four person dormitory rooms and participate in many free activities like visiting the floor of the House. CYLC does not provide scholarships to low income youths and charges extra for some disability services like deaf interpreters. 98 percent of CYLC's revenue last year came from these "tuition" fees.

Two years after CYLC started in 1985, the two founders of CYLC started Capital Resources, a for-profit management and marketing company which they own and operate. Capital Resources last year receive over 90 percent of each student's fee as well as a monthly, \$7,000 management fee charged to CYLC. The National Charities Information Bureau called this arrangement "a clear conflict of interest" and questions whether the CYLC is "really a charity or merely a promotional device."

I have introduced legislation which requires these programs to disclose the following important information to parents before accepting payment: The method of solicitation and selection of participants, the per-student costs for food, lodging, transportation, and administrative expenses, the relationship to any other business entity providing these services, and any enticements offered to teachers who refer students to these programs.

The bill would also make clear that these programs may not discriminate against students based on race, disability, or low-income.

I hope that you will join this bipartisan effort to provide parents the information they need to evaluate these "honor" programs. Please contact Brent Chism in my office (5-5065) to cosponsor H.R. 3109.

Sincerely,

PETE STARK,
Member of Congress.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE OHIO STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the Ohio State Highway Patrol for their efforts on behalf of the citizens in not only my 17th Congressional District, but in the entire State of Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, this year the patrol celebrates 60 years of keeping our highways safe. As a former sheriff in Ohio, I can assure you this is no easy task. Ohio is the seventh most populated State in the country and serves as the hub for both the trucking industry and travelers. Drunk driving, drug smuggling, and heavy traffic that accompany a widely populated state make for a dangerous work environment for the men and women of the patrol. Yet their commitment to the community is unwavering, and the longevity of the patrol is evidence of this.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in congratulating all the officers for a job well done. I especially would like to congratulate Lt. R.W. Markowski, the commander of the Lisbon Post, for his leadership and guidance. Lieutenant Markowski and his fellow officers should be proud of their accomplishments. I wish them the best of luck as they continue to work to maintain safe highways for all Ohioans.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW "TOUGH BUT FAIR" ASYLUM LEGISLATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, groups such as the American Immigration Lawyers Association, the American Council for Nationalities Service, the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, and the U.S. Catholic Conference have raised serious concerns with previous legislation introduced to reform the political asylum process put forth by the administration and others. The legislation Congressman NADLER and I are introducing represents a separate tough but fair approach to reforming our political asylum laws.

Unfortunately, the media coverage and public discourse on the issue of political asylum during the past several months has unfairly portrayed all asylum seekers as potential terrorists and under-the-table laborers. One might also think that our airports and beaches were being invaded. This is simply not the case. Political asylum seekers come to the United States because they fear for their life in their home country. Furthermore, the vast majority of people who apply for asylum do it affirmatively; that is, they seek asylum not because they have been stopped at the airport or on our beaches, rather they walk unaccompanied into an INS office and request asylum.

Congressman NADLER and I share the goal of preserving the fairness and the humani-

tarian nature of protecting people from persecution while streamlining and preventing abuse of our system. Our legislation increases the penalties for smuggling people into the United States and penalizes people who knowingly help others file fraudulent asylum cases.

The standard of proof adopted by the administration's expedited exclusion bill would result in a process that returns people to countries of persecution if they cannot show a credible fear of persecution, a very high standard for an abbreviated review process. Our legislation proposes the standard promulgated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees—a standard that the United States helped to develop—of returning people who have frivolous claims. When a grievant's rights are severely curtailed and their time to prepare a case is drastically condensed, basic principles of fairness demand a reasonable standard of proof.

As for any right of appeal, the administration suggests a review by a second asylum officer of the initial asylum officer's decision. Finally, the administration proposes an empty habeas corpus process that asks only whether the person is an alien and whether the person was ordered excluded—judicial review which guarantees no review. In addition, the administration takes away the Federal courts' authority by eliminating class action lawsuits.

Our legislation proposes reviewing the decision of the asylum officer by an administrative law judge and allows for true habeas corpus appeal.

Overall, the legislation we are introducing today provides for a quick and reliable weeding out of those cases that are unfounded—the drug dealer, the smuggler of human cargo, the terrorist. Those who have no claim will be deported quickly. We provide for a review of the decision of the asylum officer by an asylum immigration judge, and we allow for the nonfrivolous cases to be heard on the merits by a judge.

Providing asylum to people fleeing persecution is one of the cornerstones of our democracy and system of justice. We need only remember the many pilgrims who fled Europe because of religious persecution.

Changing our asylum system must not result in returning people to rape, torture, imprisonment, or death. Congressman NADLER and I are committed to the reform of our asylum laws without endangering the bona fide asylum seeker. The alternative we present here today preserves judicial review and fairness, and ultimately will save the lives of legitimate asylum seekers.

IN HONOR OF THE LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENTS OF ASSOCIATE JUSTICE MICHAEL A. MUSMANNO

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to pay tribute to the memory of Pennsylvania Supreme Court Associate Justice Michael A. Musmanno.

On Monday, October 11, 1993, the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, at the direction of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, will place an official State historical marker honoring Justice Musmanno at the Musmanno homestead in Stowe Township. This event has been organized in association with the Pittsburgh Columbus Day Parade and Festival Committee.

As the U.S. Congressman representing the 14th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which includes Stowe Township, I want to take this time to inform the House of the outstanding achievements of Associate Justice Michael A. Musmanno. I also want to extend my greetings to the Musmanno family and commend State Representative Fred Trello and everyone else who has taken part in this effort to honor the accomplishments of Justice Musmanno.

Associate Justice Michael A. Musmanno was a man who dedicated his life to serving his community, his State, his country, and the world. He fought in defense of fellow Americans and the cause of freedom as a captain in the U.S. Army during World War I and served as an admiral in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Justice Musmanno served two terms in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and was an associate justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for 18 years. His years on the highest court of the Commonwealth ensured that Associate Justice Musmanno would become known as one of our Nation's most distinguished jurists.

Justice Musmanno worked diligently to promote respect for the law and human rights. At the recommendation of President Harry S. Truman, Justice Musmanno served as a presiding justice at the International War Crimes Tribunal II at Nuremberg, and was also appointed by President Truman to serve as presiding officer of the European War Refugee Commission. Justice Musmanno was also appointed by President John F. Kennedy to represent the United States on the International Tribunal.

Justice Musmanno was proud of this country and he was also proud of his heritage as an Italian-American. He wrote several books on a range of subjects, including a history of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. It should be noted that Justice Musmanno passed away on Columbus Day in 1968 when he was to have been honored by his friends and neighbors by being named grand marshal for Pittsburgh's Columbus Day parade. Justice Musmanno is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fitting tribute to the memory of Justice Musmanno that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania should place an official historical marker at the Musmanno homestead.

TRIBUTE TO PAT NIXON

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, through bold, selfless deeds, Pat Nixon was a pillar of

strength for all women. As a daughter, sister, wife, mother, and First Lady, Pat chose actions, not words, to show that women could be both compassionate and independent, and still be empowered with equal rights.

As a child, Pat not only took care of her sick father and two older brothers after her mother had passed away, but also worked to put her siblings through college, sacrificing her educational pursuits. She later had to work her way through the University of Southern California, graduating cum laude.

Her service to others continued as she pursued a teaching career at a California high school. It was at this time when she met her husband while acting in a local theater production. Dick's first date prediction came true when, on June 21, 1940, she married the politically ambitious lawyer.

Pat's lifestyle as a politician's wife characterized her subtle approach to aiding others. In 1957, she was named the Nation's Ideal Housewife by the Homemaker's Forum. In 1957, 1968, 1969, 1970, and 1971 she was named among the most admired women according to George Gallup Polls. For the 28 years that Dick was in politics, she was known as the quintessential candidates wife, proving to be a pillar of strength for her husbands political ambitions.

When she became First Lady in 1969, Pat was able to expand upon the traditional roles of Presidents' wives while maintaining their philanthropic traditions. She became the first First Lady to visit a combat zone when she toured Vietnam in 1968, and the first to perform chief of state duties by traveling to West Africa alone in 1972 representing the President at the inauguration of the President of Liberia. In 1971, Pat was decorated with the grand cross of the Order of the Sun for her relief work at the time of the massive earthquake in Peru. Overall, Pat became the most traveled of all First Ladies by visiting 83 countries, including Moscow during the historic SALT negotiations.

During her tenure at the White House, Pat also became the most visible spokesperson of women's rights in general, and specifically for the equal rights amendment. She prided herself on welcoming as many women's associations to the White House as possible. Pat was also very interested in educational issues, community self-help, and volunteer work.

In all, Pat Nixon left an indelible mark on the White House, women, and on the Nation. Her caring devotion for her family coupled with her actions to fully empower women is to be lauded. These deeds were accomplished not by loud rhetoric, but by her self-effacing dedication and uncompromising passion. Pat will truly be missed, but her legacy of strength through action, not words, shall not be forgotten.

HIGHLAND BEACH

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there are many old black towns throughout our

country—Mound Bayou, MI, Eatonville, FL, Nicodemus, KS. But, one stands alone: Highland Beach, MD.

Highland Beach was founded as a resort town in 1893 by Frederick Douglas and his son, Charles Douglas. They literally stumbled upon it when the proprietors of neighboring Bay Ridge resort turned them away because they were black.

When they left Bay Ridge, they walked across Black Walnut Creek where a black family, the Brashears, offered them hospitality. The Douglasses fell in love with the area and Charles bought a 44-acre tract of waterfront land. That was 100 years ago; and that was the birth of Highland Beach.

Douglas divided up the tract and sold lots to his friends and family. His father purchased a lot and began to build a cottage with a second floor balcony from which he could look out over the Chesapeake Bay to the Eastern Shore, where he was born a slave. The elder Douglas died, however, before the building was complete. The cottage, which Frederick Douglas named Twin Oaks, still stands.

D.C. Municipal Court Judge Robert Therrell, his wife, educator and civil rights activist, Mary Church Therrell, Dr. Charles Drew, poet Paul Lawrence Dunbar—all bought lots at Highland Beach.

In 1902, Baltimore caterer, George Bowen, built a nine-bedroom cottage to take in guests. Regular guests at the Bowen Cottage included actor Paul Robeson, author Langston Hughes, educator Booker T. Washington, novelist Charles Chestnutt, Congressman George White, and many other prominent African-Americans.

Highland Beach is the only separately incorporated town in Anne Arundel County, other than the State Capitol, Annapolis. With only six streets, it is the smallest town in the State. There are about 60 homes at the Beach, most of which have passed down from generation to generation.

For years, blacks flocked to Highland Beach to swim, fish, boat, crab, lie on the beach, and spend time with friends and family. The children would gather at the pavilion on the beach to play bingo. Occasionally, the pavilion would play host to dances for teenaged residents and their chaperons.

The bridge and pinocle parties at the beach were infamous. And, according to some of the young beachers at the time, so were the summer lessons taught by teachers there on vacation.

Then, other resorts opened up. African-Americans were not limited by Jim Crow. They vacationed elsewhere. Highland Beach didn't seem necessary anymore—to some. That was the late 1970's and early 1980's.

While they have been all over the world, the residents of Highland Beach will tell you, "There is no place like home." Today, Highland Beach is revitalized. Turn-of-the-century cottages are being restored. The old beachers are back with their children and grandchildren. The yards are cluttered with bicycles, fishing poles, and crab baskets. People stroll along the beach at daybreak. They get together on the pier to watch the sun go down. They still play cards.

Highland Beach—born out of rejection and developed by African-Americans, not even a

generation out of slavery and with very limited resources, as a retreat from racism—has survived unscathed. It is still the vibrant summer resort it was 100 years ago.

As part of its centennial celebration, this week, residents of Highland Beach will gather for dinner at the Bay Ridge Resort, the place that gave birth to Highland Beach. They will walk across Black Walnut Creek, just like the Douglasses did 100 years ago.

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR BIPARTISAN HEALTH CARE REFORM

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, too often Washington policymaking works like this: Everybody brings something to the table, it is all hammered together, then the odd-looking result is heralded as a consensus.

As we have seen in the past, this type of approach either ends up making the problem worse, or creates a whole new series of problems. With health care reform, the stakes are too high and the window of opportunity too brief for patchwork reforms.

That is why so many of the most thoughtful Democratic and Republican Members of Congress have introduced a comprehensive health reform bill. Our plan sticks to the principles of managed competition that a few of us articulated 2 years ago, and from which the administration and Republican plans drew heavily. Now, the plan draws together both Republicans and Democrats in an approach that gives Americans security, savings, simplicity, choice, quality, and responsibility—the six principles outlined by President Clinton.

We start with the idea that consumers should be responsible for how much they want to spend on health care. We reject the idea that the Government can do a better job than the people on this key issue. Yet we realize that consumers today have little power in the face of insurance companies, hospitals, and physicians. The Managed Competition Act will shift the balance of power to consumers by using the Government to rewrite the rules of providing health care coverage.

The new rules will be plain and simple. Health care plans must take care of everyone's health needs with the same benefits and report their results. We must be able to make choices based on how well health plans take care of us and how much it costs.

The Managed Competition Act achieves savings by ending the Federal tax subsidy to those people who choose the most expensive health plan. It would be far better for the Tax Code to subsidize only up to the cost of the least expensive plan.

Finally, everyone will have the security of knowing that health insurance will always be there. No insurance company could drop someone when they got sick or deny coverage due to preexisting conditions. Individuals will also have the responsibility to maintain continuous health care coverage.

Americans should not suffer the insecurity of being unable to afford health care coverage.

Today, Medicaid covers only half the poor. Our approach guarantees coverage for all the poor and the working poor. Those who choose to remain uninsured risk paying costly health bills if they have a serious illness.

Health care reform will become a reality because it has bipartisan support. The Managed Competition Act will shape the debate in Congress because it is at the center of that debate.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF U.S. MILITARY PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN U.N. PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, we were all shocked by the graphic scenes of brutality against American military personnel perpetrated by forces loyal to Somali warlord Mohamed Farah Aided. Suddenly, the American people are faced with increased numbers of American casualties, missing in action and prisoners of war while the United States continues to support a U.N. exercise in nationbuilding.

I have introduced a resolution that would ensure the full protection of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war for all American military personnel held captive in Somalia or in other countries where they may be called upon to support U.N. peacekeeping operations.

Statements made on Monday, October 4, by the United Nations and the State Department underscore how poorly thought out the Somali operation has been. On Tuesday, the United Nations and the United States State Department went out of their way to emphasize that American prisoners of war in Somalia were not entitled to the full protections of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. The Geneva Convention lays down strict standards for the ensuring of the humane and decent treatment of POW's, including a provision on using POW's as human shields and the right to prosecute those who violate the convention.

Lawyers at the United Nations and the State Department may find it worthwhile to spend time debating interpretations of exactly when hostilities are of an international nature, or whether or not Aided is a renegade criminal or a legal combatant. The American people, and we as their elected representatives, should be appalled that the United States Government has failed to demand that the protections of the Geneva Convention be applied to our troops in Somalia. How can the United States even consider joining other U.N. peacekeeping operations if the State Department and the United Nations will not ensure even this minimal protection for American soldiers?

My resolution expresses concerns about the assignment of U.S. military forces to United Nations peacekeeping operations, and it calls

upon the President to ensure that the full protection of the Geneva Convention will be afforded to U.S. military personnel before their deployment overseas.

I ask for your help in defending American servicemen and women who may be placed in harms way to support U.N. peacekeeping operations.

CITIZENSHIP FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Ms. Nibal Petro, an outstanding young individual who has dedicated herself to bringing her peers a better understanding of their own country and the world. Ms. Petro has recently been named as the outreach director of Break Away, a service oriented college program designed to provide students with the opportunity to serve their community during their college vacations. The mission of Break Away is to promote service on the local, regional, national and international levels through vacation programs which expose students to different perspectives on American and international cultures. The goal of the program is to heighten social awareness, and advocate life long social action.

This program and Ms. Petro represent the best in America—civic-minded individuals taking action to serve communities around the Nation and the world. Further, this student managed organization exemplifies the power of individual initiative.

Moreover, I believe that the alternative educational programs such as Break Away, which provide students with an opportunity to learn from real life experiences outside of the traditional classroom, are central to a formal education.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating both Ms. Petro and Break Away for their pursuit to provide the college students of America with a unique opportunity to serve.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF TOWN OF SOMERS

HON. PETER W. BARCA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. BARCA of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to publicly acknowledge and offer commendation to the town of Somers, which this year is celebrating its 150th anniversary. The town of Somers, originally named the town of Pike, was settled in 1843 and has for 150 years been one of the many smaller communities that help make this Nation strong.

The town of Somers with a population of 7,859 and covering an area of 28 square miles has grown both in population and economic impact with citizens who continue to embody true American values.

In many respects Somers embodies the best of what Thomas Jefferson envisioned

with an America composed of small rural towns where people are involved in their towns, churches, and community organizations to improve the quality of life for all of its citizens.

The town of Somers strongly embraces the idea of community service and volunteer spirit. Somers' volunteer fire and rescue departments, with 101 on-call volunteers, are the direct results of this philosophy. Veterans, church and civic organizations have helped develop civic, environmental, and youth projects.

Mr. Speaker, I grew up in the town of Somers and have represented this town for nearly 9 years in the State legislature and now in Congress. It is truly my hometown. In a time when the strength of American towns and citizens is more important than ever I want to congratulate the citizens and leaders of the town of Somers and its citizens for 150 prosperous years and wish it continued success.

TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND ROEBUCK

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I rise and join my colleagues in paying tribute to a friend and mainstay of this institution, Mr. Raymond Roebuck.

Mr. Roebuck has befriended and sustained hundreds of Members of Congress during his 30 years here in the House of Representatives and as the supervisor of the House Democratic Cloakroom snack bar. All of us have had early mornings and late nights in the House and Raymond has been a beacon of friendliness and a true support of this institution. He is a person who is critical to the smooth functioning of the House, but a person who never seeks the limelight.

Raymond is not only an institution in and of himself, he comes from a long line of family members who have worked here for us. Remarkably, Raymond took over the position from his sister, Virginia, and her husband, Clinton. He truly exemplifies the loyal, dedicated, and able employee who makes it possible for us to do our work here.

Not only do I count Raymond as a dedicated employee of the Congress, I count him as a valued friend. We will miss him and the House will miss an outstanding employee.

EDWARD F. BURKE—TIRELESS
RHODE ISLAND PUBLIC SERVANT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in the memory of Ed Burke, who recently passed away at his home in Providence, RI. Ed was a tireless and fearless public servant, defender of important causes, and long-time champion of Democratic ideals.

His involvement in public life began as a young man when he directed the organization

of his fellow Harvard students on behalf of Harry Truman's election campaign. In later years, Ed Burke was instrumental in the Rhode Island campaigns of three other Democratic champions for justice, Adlai Stevenson, Hubert Humphrey, and Jimmy Carter.

In addition to working for some of the giants of 20th century Democratic national politics, Ed served Rhode Island in a number of important positions of responsibility. Over the years, Ed used his legal expertise in service to the Rhode Island Department of Corrections, the city of Providence, the Rhode Island attorney general's office, the Rhode Island Department of Social Welfare, and the Rhode Island Department of Mental Health, Retardation and Hospitals.

Ed made his greatest positive impact on the lives of all Rhode Islanders when he served as chairman of the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission (PUC) from 1977 to 1988. As head of the PUC, Ed guided Rhode Island through the difficult, energy starved 1970's and rapid growth of the 1980's. During this time, Ed worked hard to reduce Rhode Island's reliance on imported oil as its primary source of energy and prepare Rhode Island and the region for the energy demands of the next century.

After his retirement from the PUC, Ed used his skills working in the private sector to provide low-cost power for Rhode Island and New England energy users. Ed also used these years to embark on a truly visionary effort to promote high-speed rail transportation within the Northeast rail corridor. His leadership in this area of policy formation will be truly missed by all of us.

I like to think that public servants can best honor the public trust by working as hard as they can every day. Above all else, Ed Burke met this test. In both the public sector and private sector, he was tireless and relentless when it came to putting in a good days work. Even when his health was slipping away, Ed was not content to settle back and take it easy. Ed Burke pushed hard for what he believed in and he never wavered from trying to accomplish the difficult tests he set for himself throughout his entire life.

I know that Ed's lifetime of accomplishment serves as some small comfort to his wife Phyllis, his sons David and Ed, his daughters Elizabeth and Melissa and all his grandchildren as they say goodbye to him today in Rhode Island.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND ROBERT L.T. SMITH

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the man and to mourn the passing of a great civil rights leader, the late Rev. Robert L.T. Smith of Jackson, MS, who died October 1, 1993.

Reverend Smith pastored the Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church in Hinds County for more than 50 years. During segregation, he motivated and organized other church leaders

within the Baptist Convention to join nonviolent protests before local authorities, and he encouraged voter registration.

Reverend Smith was an active supporter of the NAACP, and he provided bail money for students of Tougaloo College who were arrested for demonstrating when seeking their civil rights.

In 1960, he became the first black congressional candidate from Mississippi since the Reconstruction, which led to the founding of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. His activism resulted in African Americans winning political office and entering the local and national broadcasting industry.

In 1955, Reverend Smith was instrumental in founding the State Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association, the first minority-owned institution of its kind in Mississippi since Reconstruction. He served on the board for many years and served as director, officer and interim manager.

He was a charter member of Mississippi Action for Progress, the second largest community-based Head Start program in Mississippi, and he served as a board member from 1967 to 1991. The program served thousands of disadvantaged youngsters and brought thousands of dollars to the State.

He was listed in Newsweek's "100 Most Influential Blacks in the U.S." In 1985, the Mississippi legislature honored Reverend Smith in a resolution for outstanding civic leadership.

He received an honorary doctor of letters degree from Tougaloo College in 1980. Kappa Alpha Psi, Omega Psi Psi and Phi Beta Sigma named him Man of the Year. In 1987, Reverend Smith was inducted into Omicron Delta Kappa by the University of Mississippi. On July 1, 1991, he was honored by College Hill M.B. Church.

Reverend Smith peaceably battled destroyers of constitutional rights and liberties and the freedoms this great country was founded upon. This civil rights pioneer respected the law and fought for justice, and he raised the consciousness of countless Mississippians, both black and white.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said that nonviolence is a powerful and just weapon, cutting without wounding and ennobling the man who wields it. Reverend Smith wielded the sword that heals.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the late Rev. Robert L.T. Smith. He will be greatly missed by his family, friends, admirers, followers, and leaders.

TRIBUTE TO IRENE POLING

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to a fine woman from Niles, OH in my 17th Congressional District. Irene Poling has shown true devotion and loyalty to her church, Trinity Lutheran.

In March 1947, Irene joined Trinity Lutheran. The following year she became a Sunday School helper. In 1950, Irene assumed the

role of a Sunday School teacher. Over the next 20 years she taught hundreds of children each Sunday without fail. When the need for a secretary-treasurer arose in 1971, Irene filled that spot and has been competently taking care of those duties ever since. She has been involved with WELCA and Alter Guild, two church service organizations. Now after 46 years of serving the church in some capacity, she is going to step down and enjoy some free time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend Irene Poling for all of her work with Trinity Lutheran Church in Niles. I want to wish her all the best in whatever she decides to do. May God bless her.

JOHN CONYNGHAM III HONORED

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding community leader from my district, and a personal friend, Mr. John Conyngham, III. Jack will be honored at a testimonial on October 6, 1993.

The Conyngham family has a long and distinguished history in northeastern Pennsylvania, and Jack has lived up to his family's tradition of service to his community.

Although a graduate of Yale University, Jack has been at the forefront in supporting the Wilkes-Barre Campus of Penn State University. He spearheaded the first capital campaign in 1965 to enable the University to move to its present, larger location—the former Conyngham family estate in Lehman, PA. Jack's dedication to Penn State continued into the second campaign during which he helped to raise \$1.5 million to build the Center for Technology Building. A laboratory in the Center is named for the Conyngham family.

In 1991, Jack was named an honorary Alumnus of Penn State and this year a scholarship was named in his honor.

Although Jack's love for Penn State is well documented within the community, he is also known as a successful businessman and dynamic community leader. He helped to develop his business, Eastern Penn Supply Co., into a multimillion dollar enterprise. He also oversees another family business, Hillside Farms in Shavertown. He serves on the advisory board of a local bank, is chairman of the board of Pennsylvania Miller Insurance Co., and has served on the board of Wyoming Seminary for more than 25 years. He has been active in numerous community organizations, including the United Way and the Kirby Center.

In addition, he and his wife, Lou, are kept busy as the parents of four children and the doting grandparents of four.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize Jack Conyngham today for his dedication to our area. His commitment to education through his work on behalf of both Wyoming Seminary and Penn State is truly appreciated by our community. It is truly fitting that Jack be honored for his work with this testimonial. I congratulate him for his many achievements.

A SALUTE FOR CAUSE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute, as earlier this month, we conducted our traditional observance of Labor Day, our annual recognition of the working men and women of America. Now that the Congress has reconvened, I did not want any more time to pass without extending a particular salute to an organization headquartered in Prince Georges County, part of my Fifth Congressional District of Maryland.

The organization is CAUSE, the Mechanical Contractors and Unions Seal of Excellence, whose offices are located in Lanham, MD. CAUSE is the Washington area's cooperative organization of union mechanical contractors, the two labor unions who represent the contractors' employees, Steamfitters Local Union 602 and Plumbers Local Union 5, and the contractors' regional association, the Mechanical Contractors D.C. Association.

CAUSE has helped to solidify and advance an already enviable record in labor-management relations in the Washington area's mechanical contracting industry. Relations in this metropolitan region have been outstanding for the past century. It is a record of labor-management harmony unmatched anywhere else in the United States.

CAUSE's objective is to continue this cooperation and even strengthen it. When this happens, everyone wins—the consumers of Metropolitan Washington, the contractors who are employers, and their employees, the skilled craftsmen who make up the membership of the steamfitter and plumber unions.

Mr. Speaker, union and management work through CAUSE as partners to promote even better labor relations, which in turn produces a better job, delivered on time and within budget, always with a strong commitment to excellence and productivity.

Representatives of management and the two labor unions signed a memorandum of understanding in 1984 pledging to: Eliminate strikes, lockouts, or any other kind of work stoppages; work together to produce the best quality installation for the money; avoid overtime except when necessary for productivity; prohibit all unnecessary and inefficient work practices; and avoid work disputes through preassignment conferences, with any difference being resolved before the project starts.

From this labor-management cooperation have come specific results. For example, the number of manhours worked by craftsmen in the mechanical contracting industry in the Washington area show an increase in the period from 1984, the year CAUSE was established, through 1992 despite the national recession.

Mr. Speaker, all of us have just returned from special Labor Day ceremonies in our States and congressional districts. I am both pleased and proud to add this Labor Day recognition to CAUSE in my own district and to the men and women of the mechanical contracting industry, Steamfitters Local Union 602

and Plumbers Local Union 5, who have made CAUSE the success story that it is.

All of us who live and work in Metropolitan Washington are better off because of this success. For this reason, I know you will join me in this special salute.

TRIBUTE TO ANGELA MACEY

HON. JAY INSLEE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a high school student from Wenatchee, WA, in my congressional district.

Angela Macey is a winner in the "Voice of Democracy" broadcast scriptwriting contest, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States; 136,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, and Ms. Macey is among the top 15 scholarship winners. The contest theme this year was "My Voice in America's Future." Yes; it is true that the youth of today may have a difficult and more complicated life than we had, but after reading Angela's script, I feel that with more young people like Angela, America will have a bright future.

I insert the text of Angela Macey's script into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE

(By Angela Macey)

Picture yourself at a great musical; the musical called the American Experience. In place of the orchestra warming up, we see the Articles of Confederation, signifying an eminent beginning. The music starts—it is the Constitution—setting the beat for the entire performance. The curtain draws, and we see people of every color and background appear on stage, all with a distinct role; all singing the same song; the Song of America.

It is a musical filled with emotion. There is much triumph at scenes such as the westward expansion, the granting of women's suffrage, and even putting a person on the moon. There is much tragedy during the scenes of our people; fighting bitter wars, movements like that of the Ku Klux Klan, and the harsh 30's depression. However, the musical plays on, and the people keep singing songs of new hope, of opportunity; they keep singing the Songs of America.

And now, the time has come; my cue has been called. My voice is warmed up. It is my entrance. I am nervous, indeed, but my part is key to the success of the production and I must go on. I must go out onto the stage of many triumphs and tragedies and sing my song with the cast—the Song of America's Future.

It would be easy now to be silent and push to the back of the stage; it would be simple to cower among the many voices singing this song, thinking my voice will certainly be drowned out. But to truly be a part of this musical, I cannot cower. I must raise my voice into the harmony of those singing with me. We must all sing our parts, everyone of us.

What does this mean? How can I make sure my voice is heard? Then I remember that the music of our Constitution was made specifically not to drown us out, and by making my presence on stage known by understanding what's going on, voicing my opinion, and voting, I will never be lost in the chorusline.

And now it is time for my lines. It is vital that all of us play the right part because of

where we are in the story—a scene with the setting of a country ill with AIDS, poor on the streets, and yet still filled with the Song of America, at the fall of Communism, at the hope of a stronger tomorrow; at the prospect of a more harmonious song of opportunity.

So what are my lines? They are those of a social worker on the streets; the voice of a doctor in a public clinic; the molding words of a teacher in a classroom; the works of a new philosopher; the sound of honest work that proclaims the Song of America's Future.

These voices must pronounce solidly that the past is gone and now, by learning from that past, we can sing our way into a new act with the hope of the next generation being able to play their own parts, without the restraints of injustice, poverty, sickness, and the destruction of our earth. Certainly they will have the drama of struggles of their own, but I can help make sure that these problems are not just hand-me-downs from my generation. I can do this by singing my part in the song of America's Future.

Yes, eventually all of us on stage will exit, including me. But the part I play and the voice I proclaim will set the scene—the scene for America's future.

So when asked what that voice is, I am certain I know. It is the voice of the best I have to offer, and I will sing it with pride.

DARE HOUSE: MORE THAN JUST A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, according to the Book of Genesis, God created the world in 6 days. The residents of Elk River, MN, a city in my district, performed a similar feat, but on a more human scale: they constructed a 3-bedroom house in the same amount of time.

Built by volunteers and with donated materials, the finished home was put up for sale, the proceeds earmarked for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Program.

It was my privilege to tour the project during its construction. Mr. Speaker, while I have seen many such volunteer projects elsewhere in my district and around the country, this certainly is the finest example of volunteerism. It reflects the noblist tradition of Americans offering of their talents and financial and physical resources to help others in need.

The completion of DARE House stands as a monument to the civic pride and sense of community service of the people of Elk River. I sincerely hope it will serve as an inspiration for other communities to do as much.

The complete story of this inspiring accomplishment is chronicled in the following article by Don Heinzman, editor of the Elk River Star News.

I commend it to my colleagues.

IT WAS A D.A.R.E.ING WEEK!!!

(By Don Heinzman)

A gleaming three bedroom, two-story house built in six days, is for sale for \$145,000 at 19334 Dodge St. in Elk River.

It was built on a foundation of volunteerism, called by 8th District Congressman James Oberstar, "The finest community project I've ever seen in America."

Over 300 volunteers and companies donated materials and volunteered their skills during a remarkable week that brought state and national attention to Elk River.

When the home is sold, well over \$100,000 will be given to the Elk River Police Department to finance an officer to teach the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [D.A.R.E.] program in seventh grade in district 728.

That officer will be Bryan Vita.

Linda Frederickson, a co-chair of the project, announced Sunday night that \$8,558.26 in cash was available—\$3,808 from adopting D.A.R.E. ducks and floating them down the Mississippi River.

Another \$4,750 came from various companies, churches and organizations.

"We still need approximately \$15,000 to cover all the expenses for the house building," she told Elk River Police Chief Zerwas Sunday night.

NO BUYERS

While there are reports of potential buyers, as of Monday the house had not been sold.

Mel Beaudry of Century 21 White Dover Realty is coordinating representatives of local realty companies who plan to give all real estate fees to the D.A.R.E. program.

The buyer also will find all fees connected with the mortgage waived by the Bank of Elk River and the First National Bank of Elk River, who each also contributed \$1,000 to the project.

The buyer also will find the house furnished by Furniture and Things. Jeff Hickman, representing the company, said he will be willing to negotiate a good price for the furniture when the house is purchased. Some of those proceeds will go to D.A.R.E.

AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

From the start Aug. 16, the building of the home was either on or ahead of schedule.

Dan Rochel, president of Hearthstone Builders, Inc., who coordinated the project, kept juggling materials, workers and shortages to complete the home in six days. It normally takes 60 days to build a house.

Looking back, he said that after seeing the framing progress the first day, "I knew we had a shot. By Tuesday, I knew it could be done."

SOME CHALLENGES

On Tuesday when a shortage of roofers developed, Rochel called Bill Christian of Christian Builders, "who got on the phone and shook some people loose."

Thursday when there was a shortage of siders, Rochel called Robert Ruprecht of R.J.R. Homes for help. They called on Elk River Exteriors who was working for them, and had them go to the house.

Clint Corrow of Corrow Lawn and Irrigation, who was in charge of getting materials, time and time again called on companies and asked for more.

When more concrete was needed AME Ready Mix agreed to donate another 17.25 yards more, worth another \$1,200. The company contributed \$3,500 of concrete.

Fricke and Sons Sod of Rogers, who originally had agreed to donate 500 yards of sod, was asked to give 840 yards to cover the entire lot. They donated the 840.

Plaisted Cos., who already had donated sand and black dirt came up with another \$2,500 worth of fill and \$600 of decorative rock, Corrow said.

Corrow Sanitation delivered bigger dumpsters than intended.

Clint Corrow couldn't say enough about Crow River Rental. "We kept on going back and going back to them and they came through." Rochel commended three men who

were there every day: Mark Palmer, David Granlund and Matt Hemmelgarn.

QUICK SODDING

Friday was a high point when nearly 70 volunteers, many of them Elk River businessmen, descended on the site and rolled out 840 yards of sod in 40 minutes.

"By the time the sod was unloaded from the truck, the sod was down," said Corrow, who along with Steve Eld of Steve's Nursery coordinated \$20,000 of landscaping, including 40 shrubs, trees, decorative rock all around the house and four retaining walls.

"It turned green instantly," said Corrow. "Steve and I were in shock."

FINISHERS SATURDAY

The beat went on Saturday at 5 a.m. when Steve Cyr of Steve's Floor Covering, showed up to lay the vinyl floor in the kitchen.

A swarm of trimmers, including those from Scott Breuer Construction, finished the trimming early Saturday afternoon.

Jerry Palmer, who was at the house several days, installed the last of five phone outlets.

The carpeting was laid by Quality Carpet Service, Lefebvre's Carpet and Steve's Floor Covering.

That left Sunday for cleanup and touch up, tightening the carpet and for two different cleaning crews, Molly Maid and the Cleaning Center of Zimmerman.

Rochel said the job was done ahead of schedule because of the framing progress the first day and the siding on the fourth day.

Quipped Olson: "We couldn't hold him back. He insisted on doing it in six days."

IN RECOGNITION OF PROJECT SAFE PLACE

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, an innovative program designed to assist youth and families in crisis situations celebrates its 10th anniversary this October: Project Safe Place.

This project is particularly special to me because it began back in 1983, in my hometown of Louisville, KY, as an outreach program of the YMCA's Shelter House. It started as a means of helping the youth of Louisville and Jefferson County deal effectively with their problems instead of escaping them by going to the streets.

Project Safe Place not only has increased in number to over 300 sites in the Louisville area, but it has also spawned similar programs in over 100 cities in 31 States. Over 11,000 youths have turned to the well-displayed Safe Place signs and found there the caring friends they so desperately need.

Project Safe Place was recognized nationally in 1986 by President Reagan who bestowed upon it the Presidential Citation for Private Sector Initiatives. In 1988, the National League of Cities cited the program for its innovation. And, Project Safe Place was named as a National Point of Light by President Bush in 1991.

These awards are special recognition of the success Project Safe Place has achieved by presenting youth with alternatives to the street and crime as a way of life. Project Safe Place

is a response to the cries of our youth and our children.

The bright yellow sign of Project Safe Place is a symbol of safety and of caring. I invite my colleagues to salute, along with me, Project Safe Place and the people, such as Ms. Nancy Beck of Louisville, National Safe Place coordinator, for all they do for our children today and for our future tomorrow.

TRIBUTE TO PHOENIX BOY SCOUT TROOP 224

HON. JON KYL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the members of Phoenix Boy Scout Troop 224, under the command of Bill Truett, for their efforts in reconstructing a flagpole located near Castle Hot Springs, AZ.

Discovered by Col. Charles Craig in the mid-1800's, Castle Hot Springs is known for the recuperative powers of its waters, has been visited by President Theodore Roosevelt as well as Lt. John Kennedy. It served as a rehabilitation center by the U.S. Air Force for pilots having flown the Burma Hump during World War II.

The American flag atop Salvation Peak has functioned as a landmark guiding people to Castle Hot Springs since 1945. After being destroyed by vandals, the familiar flagpole was absent for several months. In the time honored tradition of providing service to their community, 21 boy scouts accompanied by 8 adult leaders, installed a new flagpole and allowed the flag of the United States of America to once again serve as a beacon to desert travelers seeking respite. In the future, the scouts also intend to rebuild the summit trail and maintain the flag as required.

The actions of Troop 224 were very generous and should be duly noted. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting their efforts.

STATEMENT IN OPPOSITION TO NAFTA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, for the American economy as a whole, NAFTA is a gamble—even if it succeeds, which I doubt, the positive results won't be realized for years and years.

For the Midwest economy, especially Illinois, NAFTA if passed is unequivocally a loser. Just as we've already lost jobs to the Sun Belt States—we will lose even more to Mexico.

The irony here is that without NAFTA—Illinois does quite well because of capital goods. Mexico has now become our No. 2 export market—behind Canada.

Economists on both sides of the NAFTA debate agree that on the ledger columns marked jobs expected to be gained and jobs expected

to be lost, that manufacturing jobs top the list of those jobs expected to be lost.

Illinois has lots of manufacturing jobs—so if that industry is going to take a severe hit, then Illinois is going to take a severe hit.

How severe? Well, according to one prediction by the Manufacturing Policy Project—a group that represents 135 U.S. manufacturers, Illinois would be hit harder than 46 other States.

This group predicts that Illinois would lose 306,000 production jobs.

It is important to note that since 1979 the United States has already lost close to 3 million manufacturing jobs—mostly to Mexico.

A trip just south of our border, into Mexico, will now uncover over 1,600 manufacturing plants—employing Mexican workers—all owned by American businessmen.

NAFTA will make it safer for more businesses to cross the border. That in turn will reduce the standard of living for more and more Americans.

I cannot participate in making that happen. Many experts agree that the steel industry will show up in that column headed "Jobs expected to be Lost."

The Brad Foote Gear Works at Cicero, IL employs 195 people from my district. Its largest customer base are the integrated steel mills that are left within a 400-mile radius.

The president of that company supports free and fair trade. He says NAFTA is not fair.

Let me quote from a letter he sent me in opposition to NAFTA.

With NAFTA, "We will get a double dose; first, our competitors are now the cheap labor plants of Mexico and, second, we will lose our customer base—the steel plants—as they move south."

No customers—no work—no work—no jobs. That's a fact.

I cannot do that to those 195 gainfully employed people of the Brad Foote Gear Works Co. I know they will not find comparable jobs no matter how much job retraining money there is. I can't reduce the standard of living for these families.

Now the White House does admit that some restructuring of the American economy will result with the passage of NAFTA—and promises that those who are impacted negatively—that's bureaucratic language for losing your job—can expect help from the Government in the form of job retraining.

How many people do you know who lose their jobs and their benefits, wind up with a new job that pays the same or more and provides the same or better benefits, whether or not they were retrained?

Illinois already ranks No. 1 in out migration of all the industrial States and ranks 49th out of 50 in new small business job growth.

Most people who lose jobs wind up in the lower paying service jobs created by small businesses—the total number of which are likely to be reduced as businesses—the total number of which are likely to be reduced as businesses are forced, as a result of health care reform, to provide expensive health benefits.

Job retraining is too often an empty and costly promise.

The facts bear this out. According to the American Society for Training and Develop-

ment, 40 percent of the people who lose their jobs each year do not find a new job for at least 12 months. Those that do find a reduction in their paychecks. Former manufacturing workers find themselves on the average making 20 percent less; former automobile and steel workers find themselves making 30 percent less.

No matter how much we spend, we have, despite our best efforts, failed to find a way to retrain our middle class.

These people lose their jobs and lessen their pay just as the bills of the middle class dream come true—buying a home or trying to send children to college.

The New York Times reports that this restructuring will cost 2 million Americans, "most of them solidly middle class, to lose their jobs because of fundamental changes in the economy" each year for the next 10 years!

Governmental policies such as NAFTA will eliminate America's middle class as we know it.

Now while the proponents of NAFTA can argue about the overall net creation of jobs that they predict will result with passage, I find myself asking what can I do about those families who will be impacted negatively by NAFTA. Those families whose standard of living will go down.

As it becomes clear that whatever jobs gains do result will be mostly in other parts of the country—it's becoming indisputable that the Illinois workers are those who will appear on the negative side of the balance sheet.

So the answer to my question becomes clear also—I must help defeat NAFTA.

In spite of admitting that some people will be impacted negatively, the administration says if jobs were going to flee in large quantities to countries with cheap labor, that Haiti or Bangladesh would be economic powerhouses by now.

Well, if they were closer and more stable they probably would be.

NAFTA will make it as safe for a company to operate in Mexico as it does in Illinois. And, when you combine safe; that is, no risk with low wages, the jobs will flow.

Low wages? The average income per person in Mexico is only \$2,490 per year according to economists for the AFL-CIO.

The Mexican Government works to keep wages low in order to attract investment. Under NAFTA, that will not change. As a result, while NAFTA most certainly will improve the Mexican economy, it will not improve the condition of most Mexican workers.

Many of my colleagues who have visited Mexico have witnessed this fact firsthand. Watching people at work in some of the most sophisticated manufacturing plants in the world return to their homes in slums, where they have no water to drink or bathe in—homes often made from packing materials, home with dirt floors.

Mexican workers have not realized great benefits from the jobs already transferred from the United States—Mexico has, but not its workers.

The Mexican Government's rules and regulations set both minimum and maximum wages and increases for most of the hourly workers in the manufacturing industry.

It is in the interest of the Mexican Government to ensure low wages and to overlook

safety and environmental violations that jeopardize the health and well-being of workers in order to be attractive to investors looking to cut costs.

If I felt this agreement would really improve the lives of hard working Mexican men and women, from a humanitarian standpoint, I might soften my opposition—but I don't believe it will.

As the Mexican Government works to keep wages low, the downward pressure on the wages American workers earn will increase, and the standard of living for more and more Americans will continue to decrease. Why? Because American companies looking to cut costs, can, with NAFTA, safely flee to Mexico with their low wages, lower environmental production costs, no unions, no product liability premiums, no worker compensations costs, and little or no health care costs.

Are we to believe that a country whose people make on the average \$2,490 a year really represents a vast consumer market for American goods. No, all it represents is a real and immediate cheap labor force for companies looking to cut costs.

All this comes at a time when Government is already forcing a restructuring that has or will force tens of thousands of people to lose or change jobs.

The people who work in the defense industry and the people who work for many of our country's health insurance companies are two large groups of workers that Government policy does or will affect. Health care alone represents over one-seventh of our total economy.

That is not to say I don't favor a smaller defense budget—or reform of our health care system—I do. What I am saying is we've decided for positive reasons to restructure a large portion of the American economy. But that, hopefully, positive restructuring will remain within America's borders.

NAFTA is a long shot gamble that will increase the amount of restructuring—the difference being it will export jobs and capital across our borders.

That is something I believe we cannot afford, especially against the backdrop of what else we're trying to accomplish.

There are also troubling and unresolved global issues surrounding NAFTA. Questions about environment, transportation, workplace standards, and the real costs to American taxpayers to implement, et cetera, that also convince me to oppose NAFTA.

For example, the financing mechanism that has been developed for border cleanup does not include an assured source of funding. It will need to be funded. Should we cut education, social programs, our war on drugs or raise taxes to pay for this. NAFTA, as presently constituted conveniently ignores this question.

But first and foremost I oppose NAFTA for local issues—the fact that it will unquestionably impact negatively on the people who live and work in my district and my State.

My whole career has been a fight on behalf of the hard working men and women in my community. Men and women who aren't afraid to give a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and who by doing exactly that expect a better life than their parents had and expect to give

an even better life to their children. That's what America should be about.

NAFTA will change that. NAFTA will put them in a position of having to take less pay for more work because a low paying job is better than seeing it transferred to Mexico.

We've already suffered because we're not as attractive a place to invest as other parts of the United States. I cannot vote to let us become less attractive for investment than Mexico.

I am against NAFTA because I am for the American dream. That's why I will vote no on NAFTA.

H.R. 3225, TO SUPPORT THE TRANSITION TO NONRACIAL DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA

HON. HARRY JOHNSTON

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, since Nelson Mandela was released from prison over 3 years ago, South Africa has made steady, though at times belabored progress toward dismantling apartheid. South African political parties have set a date for the first non-racial election in South Africa's history. Recently the Parliament voted to establish a transitional executive council which will prepare the country for a multiracial interim government. As Mr. Nelson Mandela himself has stated, "the countdown to democracy has begun."

These developments demonstrate that dramatic strides have been made in South Africa. But the road forward will not be easy. Violence in South Africa has reached levels that are tragic and in many ways unfathomable to the average American. The homicide rate in South Africa is 5 times that of the United States, and 25 times that of Britain and Canada. It saddens me to see that the violent convulsions brought on by this transition process may mean the tragic death of still more innocent people. Amy Biehl, the young American girl who was brutally murdered outside one of South Africa's townships, and the over 11,000 other victims of the political violence are all part of the horrible legacy of apartheid.

This afternoon I introduced landmark legislation, H.R. 3225, that we hope will have a wide-ranging positive effect on South Africa, a country that has been the world's pariah due to the unspeakable evils of its apartheid policy.

The legislation we marked up today follows Mr. Nelson Mandela's lead and repeals the remaining economic sanctions that have been imposed on South Africa primarily by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. The bill will also set the parameters for future foreign aid to South Africa, underlining a strong United States commitment to and support for the ongoing transition in South Africa as well as for the new post-apartheid democracy. The legislation will also encourage investment and trade activities in South Africa and will facilitate investment in South Africa by the international financial institutions. The bill will urge State and local governments to re-

peal restrictions that have been imposed on economic interactions with South Africa.

The lifting of sanctions is a signal to millions of South Africans that the United States wants to remain engaged in their country as they face the difficult transactions to a nonracial democracy. A symbol of this concern, for example, is the continued encouragement of the business community to abide by an American and ultimately a South African code of conduct when it returns to South Africa. The legacy of apartheid is likely to be long term and debilitating—the United States must use its influence to address the historical inequities created under the cruel system.

Support of lifting the sanctions is widespread. The Congressional Black Caucus has come out in support of H.R. 3225. Important players in the anti-apartheid movement such as TransAfrica, the American Community on Africa, and the Washington Office on Africa have all publicly stated their commitment to heed the call made by representatives of the majority in South Africa. As Mandela so eloquently stated before the United Nations,

"The moment has come to lay the basis for halting the slide of a socioeconomic disaster in South Africa. This would ultimately ensure the very success of the democratic transformation itself."

I firmly believe that H.R. 3225 will support this goal.

OCTOBER 6, 1993.—TransAfrica supports the lifting of all economic sanctions against South Africa. In Nelson Mandela's most recent trip to the United States he declared that the success of the democratic transition in South Africa was dependant upon the economic stability of the region. In a recent interview, Randall Robinson, Executive Director of TransAfrica, stated that, "The African National Congress and the democratic forces in South Africa desire a speedy repeal of economic sanctions and we feel that United States investors should begin the process of reinvesting immediately."

As sanctions are lifted, we urge corporations to engage in socially responsible investment that will promote equitable job opportunities, employee rights, and environmental preservation. TransAfrica and other anti-apartheid organizations have worked hard to ensure democracy and freedom for all South Africans. Now, with the help of American investors we can move toward our goal more rapidly.

THE SOUTH AFRICA TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY ACT

(Statement by The Washington Office on Africa)

On September 24, African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela called on the international community to lift economic sanctions against South Africa. Mr. Mandela's words signaled the end of a three decade struggle to impose and maintain sanctions against the apartheid regime.

For the U.S. public, the natural assumption is that South Africa's critical issues are resolved, with only minor details to be settled. The drama of apartheid's overt white racism is apparently gone, yet the white minority regime remains in power and is seeking to retain a dominant role in the post-apartheid order. Moreover, the rate of political killings in South Africa has escalated rather than diminished over the last two years.

Clearly, without sustained international attention and pressure the transition to a

non-racial, non-sexist, democracy will be perilous. Even when the peacemaking and the constitution-writing is done, South Africans will confront formidable problems: poverty, development, and the economic legacy of racial inequality.

We applaud the U.S. House of Representatives for the introduction of the Transition to Democracy Act, a speedy response to Mr. Mandela's announcement. We particularly note with appreciation the House's attempt not just to repeal U.S. sanctions imposed in 1986 by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, but to also establish a positive framework to guide future U.S. policy towards South Africa.

The Washington Office on Africa is particularly encouraged by the clear calls to U.S. corporations to work in partnership with those organs of South African civil society—particularly churches and trade unions—who are currently on the forefront of the economic restructuring debate. South Africa's economy suffers from profound structural inequalities mixed with decades of government policy that has been wasteful and ineffective; no injection of foreign capital will help unless a just ordering of economic affairs is found.

For example in South Africa today:

88 percent of all personal wealth is owned by the top 5 percent of the population. Almost all employees in the top echelon of the public administration are Afrikaans speaking whites.

Economically less than 10 corporate conglomerates control more than 80 percent of the value of the stocks quoted on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Media power is concentrated in the hands of the South African Broadcasting Corporation and the three largest newspaper groups.

An estimated 42 percent of South African households are living in poverty. Even if a growth rate of 2.5 percent could be maintained until 1995 the number of those in poverty would increase from 17.1 million to 18.4 million.

84 percent of households in the homelands are living in poverty.

40 percent of the population can not find formal employment in part due to technological developments and the government's policy of creating white South Africa independent of Black labor.

Clearly, apartheid's legacy of economic distortion and racialized inequity can only be solved by a restructuring of the economy coupled with the financial and political support of the international community.

Many organizations in South Africa's dynamic civil society are working to ensure that the necessary resources are mobilized and properly allocated in their country. Perhaps the most significant example to date is the work of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the leading church coalition in South Africa. The SACC has, in consultation with the African National Congress and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), developed a code of business conduct and plans to develop a monitoring mechanism in South Africa to review corporate behavior in the past-apartheid society.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR BUSINESS OPERATING IN SOUTH AFRICA

(South African Council of Churches Initiative, July 1993)

Introduction

The apartheid system has historically burdened South Africa with gross economic distortions, stagnation, secrecy, severe dis-

crimination and natural devastation. It has deprived the country's workers, communities, and environment of the fundamental rights written into international conventions and upheld in other countries. In order to reverse this crippling legacy and to improve the economic well-being of all South Africans, investment by both South African and multi-national companies needs to be reshaped in the image of an equitable, democratic and life-enhancing society.

It is out of this grave concern and motivation based on ethical religious considerations that the South African Council of Churches, meeting in conference on 8 July 1993, takes this initiative to introduce and support this code of conduct. The code outlines ways in which business can play a constructive and creative role in partnership with workers, communities and other members of civil society, to lay the economic foundations for a stable and prosperous South Africa.

While these standards are also expected to inform the policies of a democratically elected government, in the interim, they are designed to apply to companies operating in South Africa.

I. Equal Opportunity: Companies should ensure that their operations are free from discrimination based on race, sex, religion, political opinion or physical handicap and implement affirmative action programs designed to protect the equal rights of the historically disadvantaged.

II. Training and Education: Companies should develop and implement training and education programs to increase the productive capacities of their South African employees in consultation with the trade union movement.

III. Workers' Rights: Companies should recognize representative union and uphold their employees' rights to organize openly, bargain collectively, picket peacefully and strike without intimidation or harassment.

IV. Working and Living Conditions: Companies should maintain a safe and healthy work environment and strive to ensure that the working and living conditions they provide according with relevant international conventions.

V. Job Creation and Security: Companies should strive to maintain productive employment opportunities and create new jobs for South Africans.

VI. Community Relations: Companies should share information about their practices and projected plans with communities affected by their operations, and develop social responsibility programs in ongoing consultation with representative bodies in these communities.

VII. Consumer Protection: Companies should inform consumers of any possible dangers associated with their products and cooperate with consumer protection and broader community organizations to develop and uphold appropriate product safety and quality standards.

VIII. Environmental Protection: Companies should utilize environmentally sound practices and technologies, disclose how and in what amounts they dispose of their waste products, and seek to minimize hazardous waste.

IX. Empowerment of Black Businesses: Companies should strive to improve the development of black-owned South African businesses by purchasing from and subcontracting to such firms.

X. Implementation: Companies should cooperate with monitors established to implement these standards by disclosing relevant information in a timely fashion.

The SACC is a clear example of the kind of forward thinking organization that the Congress urges corporations to work in partnership with. We, again, applaud the Congress's endeavor.

TRIBUTE TO FLANDERS FIELD

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Flanders Field, a veterans burial garden in my 17th Congressional District in Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, last Memorial Day at Crown Hill Burial Park, a ceremony was held to dedicate Flanders Field. I was fortunate enough to have been chosen to give the Memorial Day address at the beautiful ceremony, which included the posting of colors by local VFW posts, the Star Spangled Banner and Taps played by the Matthews High School Band and the placing of a memorial wreath by honor guards.

Mr. Speaker, the committee responsible for organizing the ceremony did a tremendous job, I would like to thank the following members for their efforts: Jeffrey E. Dreves, Dave Whirrett, Denny Varner, Charles Willis, William Sherman, Carl Clifford, Anna McGrath, Richard McGrath, Dick Douce, Polly Cleland, Anthony Feldes, and Burt Butcher.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of my district in welcoming Flanders Field, and in commending the individuals who worked to make it happen.

A CHAMPION FOR CHILDREN IN THE CLASSROOM AND ON THE PLAYING FIELD—EDDIE C. MCGIRT, JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY, SCHOLAR, MOTIVATOR, EXTRAORDINARY ATHLETE

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, a builder of the minds and bodies of young African-American men and women—Eddie C. McGirt has devoted his intellect and energies to more than 40 years of dedicated service in classrooms and on the fields of athletic competition throughout this Nation. Teacher, father, friend, motivator, these words describe former Johnson C. Smith University football coach and athletic director Mr. Eddie C. McGirt—Class of 1948. Alumni, family, colleagues, and friends from around the Nation will gather Friday, October 8, 1993, in a tribute to his tireless efforts to nurture the academic and personal growth of generations of young men and women. On that date, the Johnson C. Smith University National Education Foundation will present "A Tribute to Eddie C. McGirt" at the Marriott City Center Hotel in Charlotte, NC, where former NFL Hall of Famer and former Dallas Cowboys quarterback Roger Staubach will speak.

It is our pleasure to share some of Coach McGirt's notable accomplishments with our colleagues here in the Congress and their constituents around the Nation.

Eddie McGirt is a native of Camden, SC, where he excelled at the Mather Academy as a star of football, basketball, and track. He enrolled in Johnson C. Smith University and quickly became one of the university's all-time great football players. In 1943, he entered the U.S. Army and served in Europe until his return to Smith in 1947.

After graduating, Mr. McGirt returned to Mather Academy as a history and physical education teacher in addition to coaching football, basketball, and track. In 1957, he was named assistant principal and assistant superintendent at the academy.

Mr. McGirt returned to Johnson C. Smith in 1958 to serve as the University 11th modern day football coach. In just three seasons, the former star fullback took the Smith Golden Bulls to a 20-year stay at the top of the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association [CIAA] first division. His teams played better than .500 with an overall record of 118-73, winning one CIAA championship—1969—two divisional championships and finishing second twice in 1960. Acting also as head basketball coach, his team won the CIAA Basketball Visitation Championship.

Respected coach, mentor, and educator, Mr. McGirt served Johnson C. Smith University in a wide array of positions during his active career including: football coach, basketball coach, head of the department of physical education, professor of health and physical education and athletic director. He also worked tirelessly with the CIAA, serving as southern division chairman, vice president—1976-78—and president—1978-82.

Considered around the conference as the dean of coaches in the CIAA, Mr. McGirt was named CIAA Coach of the Year in 1969 and the NAIA Coach of the Year in 1970 and 1975. He was also honored by being elected to the JCSU Hall of Fame in 1981 and the CIAA Hall of Fame in 1984.

His list of awards is endless including the McCrorey Branch YMCA Achievement and Leadership Award, the Coca-Cola Golden Helmet Award, Mecklenburg County Order of the Homet Spirit Award and Omega Man of the Year.

Mr. McGirt serves as chairman of the Mather Academy board of directors, a member of the JCSU 100 Club, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., and the Charlotte Committee of 100. He was also active in Phi Delta Kappa Education Society, the American Football Coaches Association and the National Athletic Directors Association.

In 1985, Mr. McGirt, who earned his master's degree from New York's Columbia University, retired. His retirement saddened Smith graduates, colleagues in the CIAA, and countless fans. Mr. McGirt still lives in Charlotte with his wife, Minnie. They have a son, Eddie II, and granddaughter, Monica.

It is our pleasure to join in recognizing the outstanding contributions that Eddie C. McGirt has made and the many lives he has touched. The athlete of the 21st century would do well to follow his example.

IN HONOR OF ED AND MAGGIE MCGOVERN OF KNIGHTS CATERING

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, today I extend my sincere congratulations to Knights Catering which is celebrating 30 years of successful business as a local catering company in San Francisco. Ed and Maggie McGovern built the business on hard work and a steadfast commitment to the American dream.

Knights Catering has employed close to 10,000 people throughout its 30 years of operation. Many former employees started their own enterprises based on the expertise they gained from Knights, thus creating more jobs in the bay area. In addition, Knights has offered internships to students studying restaurant and catering management which has generated even more business and job growth in the area.

This is exactly the kind of small business that keeps our economy moving forward and strengthens the entrepreneurial spirit in America. I join with my colleagues in congratulating Ed and Maggie McGovern and their family as they celebrate 30 successful years in their business.

EXPANSION OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF MICHIGAN

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to draw my colleagues' attention to the community outreach efforts of the nationally recognized Children's Hospital of Michigan. Children's is expanding its services to increase access to health care for all families in Detroit, with a particular emphasis upon the more disenfranchised members of the community. They are establishing the Greater Detroit Center for Pediatric Services which has as an immediate goal the reduction of infant mortality for the State of Michigan. Michigan's infant mortality rate is 10.7, considerably above the national average of 9.2—44th in the Nation. There are various factors contributing to this—but the primary ones are a deficiency of proper prenatal and neonatal care, and a serious lack of new parent health education.

Mr. Speaker, these chronic problems will take some time to eradicate completely. In the meantime we must ensure that facilities exist that can meet the needs of children born with severe health problems associated with inner-city poverty. Children's, in its attempt to meet this challenge, has proposed a comprehensive program that will concentrate first on improved neonatal care for immediate results and then provide increased primary care access. The new center will expand their current neonatal follow-up program called the Developmental Assessment Clinic which includes plans for satellite facilities that will provide follow-up care, vaccinations, and new parent education.

In addition, Children's is expanding its neonatal intensive care unit which is currently overcrowded and outdated. This will help to save many more lives.

I believe that a Federal investment in a community health care outreach initiative such as this center would be a sound one. In fact, any investment in the health of our children is sound. It is my hope that next year we will consider Federal assistance for community health care revitalization models such as the Detroit Center for Pediatric Services. The future of our youth depends on it.

WATER RECLAMATION AND THE CLEAN WATER ACT

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 1993

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I recently toured the major water conveyance systems that serve 32 million Californians. While I viewed the massive reservoirs, canals, pipelines, and pump stations, I recalled the momentous decisions to build the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Central Valley Project in the 1930's. California was gripped by a lengthy drought. The Nation was in the midst of its most terrible depression. These projects represented massive public expenditures that would not amortize themselves for decades to come.

Californians stand in debt to those farsighted individuals who looked to the future, realized that an adequate water supply was critical and worked hard to ensure that it would be there when we needed it. The world's 6th largest economy is a monument to their vision.

Once again, California is confronted with water supply problems. But the days of massive supply projects are gone. We must be innovative in our search for new water sources or one of the world's greatest economies will falter for lack of water. Among those innovations is water reclamation, which allows us to use water a second time, and a third, and a fourth. This is an especially important technology in those regions of the Nation that have limited ability to develop and maintain traditional water resources.

Unfortunately, the Clean Water Act, which has done so much good for the Nation, stands as a barrier to the beneficial reuse of reclaimed water in our more arid regions. We must amend the Act so it recognizes the importance of water reclamation as an aspect of good water management.

Why is water reclamation so important? It represents a new water source and is an environmentally sensitive means of conserving water and preventing pollution. It reduces diversions from streams and rivers, resulting in more water for fish and wildlife, and postpones or even eliminates the need for costly expansion of wastewater systems. Water reclamation has the potential to restore wetlands, recharge groundwater basins, and create flowing streams that would otherwise be barren. Water reclamation is good for the economy as well as the environment. One such reclamation project in my own city of San Diego will

generate 4,400 job-years of work during construction. After the facility is completed, it will foster many more well paying jobs in the operation and maintenance fields. Such projects should provide many more jobs in the near future.

Public monies wisely invested in water reclamation projects will promote local economic self-reliance, something that cannot exist in the face of chronic water shortages. If we make a full commitment to water reuse, we can increase industrial efficiency and the competitiveness of our arid regions.

The Clean Water Act must be amended to facilitate the use of reclaimed water in arid regions. Presently, for ease of administration, the Environmental Protection Agency has chosen to establish one benchmark for all of the Nation's waters—regardless of whether that degree of protection is justified at a given location. Unfortunately, this inflexible approach to the setting of standards is unable to support the specialized needs of water reclamation programs.

Water quality standards established for arid regions must take into consideration the environmental benefits of water reuse and recognize the unique ecosystems associated with dry streams of the southwest. The Environmental Protection Agency should take all steps necessary to encourage the use of reclaimed water and allow for consideration of regional needs and differences in establishing water quality standards. In addressing the important water supply and pollution problems facing this Nation, adequate attention should be focused on water reclamation which is vital to the long term environmental and economic interests of California and other arid States.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this infor-

mation, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, October 7, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

OCTOBER 13

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the role of the Department of Veterans Affairs under the Administration's proposal to reform the nation's health care system.
SD-106

OCTOBER 14

3:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Leslie M. Alexander, of Florida, to be Ambassador to Mauritius, and to serve concurrently as Ambassador to the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, Robert Gordon Houdek, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to Eritrea, and David P. Rawson, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Rwanda.
SD-419

OCTOBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the use of intelligent vehicle highway systems for commercial vehicles.
SR-253

OCTOBER 20

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to Indian self-governance.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine violence in television programs, focusing on S. 1383, to prohibit the distribution to the public of violent video programming during hours when children are reasonably likely to comprise a substantial portion of the audience, S. 973, to require the Federal Communications Commission to evaluate and publicly

report on the violence contained in television programs, and S. 943, to protect children from the physical and mental harm resulting from violence contained in television programs.
SR-253

OCTOBER 21

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 447, to facilitate the development of Federal policies with respect to those territories under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the implementation of the acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.
SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-418

2:30 p.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to review research on the health effects of agent orange and other herbicides used in Vietnam.
SR-418

OCTOBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on issues relating to Indian child abuse.
SR-485

NOVEMBER 3

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 720, to clean up open dumps on Indian lands.
SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

OCTOBER 7

10:00 a.m.

Small Business

Urban and Minority-Owned Business Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on fostering minority enterprise development.
SR-428A